...S & PARROTT,
...esale Grocers,
AGENTS
...L COTTON MILLS,
...EGAR NAIL WORKS,
...ESTS' FLOURING MILLS,
Peachtree street,
... GEORGIA,
...nd offer to the Trade the following articles at
Prices for Cash:
...ADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family Extra Family Flour,
...F. Earnest's Extra and Extra ...ly Flour—very fine,
... Bowman's Extra Family Flour, ...fine,
...rabson's and Washington Mills ...and Family Flour,
...Vatanoo Mills Flour,
...athaniel Rogan's Choice Family ...—none better,
...resh Ground Corn Meal,
... Florida and Southwest Georgia Syrup—a beautiful and excellent
Choice New Orleans Molasses,
Baltimore Golden Syrup,
Portland Molasses—cheap,
...ir Rio Coffee,
...od Rio Coffee,
...ime Rio Coffee,
...oice Rio Coffee,
...aguyra Coffee,
Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
Baltimore A Sugar,
Baltimore B Sugar,
Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
Yellow C Sugar,
...bright Havana Sugar,
Fair Havana Sugar,
Prime Carolina Rice,
...tar Candles,
...tarch,
...oap—common and fine,
...ails—all sizes,
...ardines,
...ove Oysters,
Tennessee Bacon Hams,
...arlor Matches,
...ason's Blacking,
...lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo
Madder,
Copperas,
Brooms,
Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
...arket baskets,
Ground Pepper,
Allspice,
Race Ginger,
...irgina Salt,
...other articles usually found in a ... Call and examine our stock be... ...r purchases.
FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street.

...T. H. JOHNSON, B. B. LOCKETT.
...JOHNSON & CO,
...tton Factors,
...ND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...IMENTS SOLICITED.
...SCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
...s attended to and Remittances
...ANY, GEORGIA.

Reduction
IN
...d Fancy Dry Goods
...IPS & FLANDERS,
...STREET........ATLANTA, GA.
...d and are receiving weekly a good ... of DRY GOODS of every va... offer to sell at REASONABLE ...s will do well to examine their ...ing their purchases.

...EARNEST,
... Empire Building,
...treet........Atlanta, Ga.,
DEALER IN
..., CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
...ilver-Plated Ware, &c.
...tly on hand a good ... ...at is kept in a first class ... ...s and Jewelry repaired ... satisfaction. july3-...

...TTENTION!
...nters and Shippers
...LK, WALKER & CO.
...ON, GEORGIA.
...WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, ...& Ross Warehouse, would re... attention of their planting ...hippers generally to the fact ...ed a copartnership under the ... transaction of a Warehouse ...usiness, pledging themselves ...ded attention to the interests...
...eral advances upon Cotton in ... fill all orders for our custom... ...s and dispatch. We solicit
JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER
JNO. F. HAFER

...IPOUND
...OF STILLINGIA,
... Blood Purifier. A clear, beautiful complexion fol... of this article, and it is ...tain Cure for all Skin Dis... ...hronic Rheumatism, Mer... ...litic Diseases, in all stages, ... diseases originating from ...of the blood, ...oves virus from the con... ...ickly restores the patient ... and purity.
REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.
...e laboratory of ...RTON & Co., Chemists,
Columbus, Ga.

...ant Notice!
...ch, glossy head of hair is ... the use of the celebrated ... RESTORER. For restor... ...nd changing the hair to ...r, the Catalytic is unsur... ...applications cures all dis... ... Try it and be convinced.
REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

...GULLATT,
...rass Founder, Etc.,
...ron and Brass Castings ...d with dispatch
...EPAIR ENGINES AND ..., FLOUR AND GRIST ... MILLS,
...and Water Piping.
...Street, opposite Georgia Rail... Atlanta, Ga.

...Property for Sale.
...N MERCHANTS!
... my property at Villanow ...a. It consists of Store and ...cksmith Shop, &c., together ...od land. It is 14 miles from ... R. R. Surrounding lands ...t, society good, church and ... Price $2,000. Address: JULIUS ... CLEMENT, Tunnel Hill, Ga.

...INVESTMENT!
...IN FOUR MONTHS!!
... being desirous of raising ...rposes, offers for sale a ... Newspaper,
...eration in one of the best ...Georgia. Original cost of ...res $1200. Now in its third ...r published over $5,000. It ...Type, Job Presses, &c. ...ffice, good will, and all ap... ...um of $650 cash. ...
ELAM CHRISTIAN,
Griffin, Ga.

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum,......$10.00
Six months,......5.00
One month,......1.00
Single paper,......10

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

CLUB RATES:

Ten copies......$80.00
Twenty copies......150.00
Newsdealers liberally contracted with.
SEMI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per an.. 3.00
six months.... 1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 Square	3	6	8	10	16	20	35	60
2 Squares	6	10	14	16	25	35	60	100
3 Squares	8	14	20	25	40	50	75	120
4 Squares	10	18	25	30	50	60	90	135
5 Squares	13	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
Third of a col	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	260
Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	330
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less..	$2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square	5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square	5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration	3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship	3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration	4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship	3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land	5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors	3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square	5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr.	1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days	3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time....	1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P. M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P. M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A. M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A. M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point	3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon	2.18 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	12½	o'clock, P M
Open at	2	o'clock, P M
Close at	6	o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	10	o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS. G SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties. Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23-dtf.

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's. may28—d3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

E. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. april8—d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov18—d1y

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. S. SEYMOUR, late Emerson & Seymour, Macon, Ga., offers his Professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity. Office, for the present, over the old Bank, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. All work done by appointment. Terms positively cash. Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1868—d1m.

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta............Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N.B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER. feb29—d6m

CHOICE HOTEL,
Broad Street, ROME, GA.
REESE & BELL, Proprietors.
DR. J. T. REESE, Formerly of Selma, Ala.
B. W. BELL, Formerly of Montgomery, Ala.
This House has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and the Proprietors are determined to be ... to no hotel in the country. ... Omnibus ... Stage calls every morning. aug6d...

THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868. NUMBER 73

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've		Mails Cl'se.	
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A. M.		6 P. M.	
New York	3.45 "		6 "	
Philadelphia	3.45 "		6 "	
Baltimore	3.45 "		6 "	
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "		6 "	
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "		6 "	
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "		6 "	
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A. M.	4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.	6 A. M.
Charleston	7.45 A. M.	4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.	
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.		6 A. M.	
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.		6.45 A. M.	
Macon	4.00 A. M.		6 P. M.	
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.		6 P. M.	
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.		7 A. M.	
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.		7 A. M.	

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin—semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

...nan to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tues... ...sion given Saturdays.

Address ... to ... Works and Hiwassee— ...

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Cleaveland, White county, Thursday, September 10.

Fairmount, Gordon county, Thursday, September 17.

LaFayette, Walker county, Thursday, September 24.

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

Dalton, Whitfield county, October 20.

A VOTER.—We call the attention of our readers to the communication signed "A Voter." We abstain from any further comments at this time after giving our opinion that these enquiries deserve a categorical reply. Surely, these are the days which search men, and it is well they do. It is not a right of the people to be represented in a legal sense only, but to be represented earnestly, truthfully, heroically. We will say just this further, that we deeply sympathize with our correspondent in the solicitude which his questions evince. We too would like to be satisfied.

Inexpediency of a Congressional Election.

There are many good reasons why Georgia should hold no Congressional election at present.

We regard it our duty to the Democratic party, as a matter of policy, to suggest an early meeting of the District Executive Committee to consider the propriety of an advisory memorial to the Legislature on the subject; and also to urge non-action in the premises.

As the law now stands the election cannot be held till the fall of 1869. The Constitutionality of the present government of the State is now on trial before the tribunal of the people, and the verdict will be rendered in November next. If decided in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party, the election, if held before that time, and by direction of the present Legislature, will be void. If decided adversely, there will be time enough, before the 4th of March, to order and hold the election. The success of Seymour and Blair may restore the State Government of 1865, and in that event, Gov. Jenkins will convene the Legislature at once, and if then deemed expedient, an election can be ordered that will be sustained. On the other hand, if the Republican ticket is successful and the reconstruction measures are endorsed and vitalized by the people, it will matter but little who we have in Congress, or whether anybody at all; and should it be thought advisable, under that calamity, to elect representatives before the regular time, the Legislature can, at the regular January session, provide therefor.

The ordering of an election by the Legislature, at present, would be a committal of the Democratic party, to that extent, to the reconstruction policy of the Rodical *Congress*—a voluntary participation in measures that we hold to be "usurpations, revolutionary, unconstitutionol and void." There is a difference in the doing of a thing ourselves, and submitting to the same thing forced by others. We should do nothing that has the appearance of indorsing any portion of the reconstruction measures. "Masterly inactivity," in that regard should be our watchword.

There is another potent reason why Democrats should avoid, if possible, bringing on the election at present. The Presidential contest involves all the political issues that divide the people, and these issues are of too much importance to admit of side-shows or local maneuvres for place. The fight is a very good thing as it stands, and we ought not to fritter away our strength in subordinate struggles for personal preferences, or endanger our success by local divisions on questions of doubtful policy.

The Recent Radical Bugaboo about Southern Credit a Political Trick.

Just as we expected (says the Savannah News and Herald) the recent reported meeting of the New York merchants, where it was stated that resolutions were passed "to sell no more goods to Southern merchants," has turned out to be nothing more than a base electioneering trick, perpetrated in hopes of securing a few extra votes by the contemptible legerdemain. What could be more cowardly than this cruel attempt to place the merchants of the South before the civilized world as a class of repudiators and unreliable men, and this too, when it is known that there are on record to-day, thousands of instances where the Southern merchants, with their characteristic traits of integrity and justice, have struggled heroically to liquidate every dollar of their indebtedness in the North? In hundreds of cases these merchants have, after making great personal sacrifices, succeeded in extinguishing every dollar's worth of debt. The Southern merchants and planters are at the present laboring hard to retrieve their fallen fortunes, and we were loth to credit the statement that there were any considerable number of mercantile firms in the North who would lend their sanction to any such narrow, unjust and proscriptive measure.

By this Radical trick an attempt has been made to create political sympathy and voters for the Radical party in the North and to delude the Southern people with the idea that the selection of Seymour and Blair was regarded by Northern merchants as a sure sign of another war, and it therefore affords us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following excellent and timely article from the hightoned and thoroughly reliable Conservative paper, the New York Journal of Commerce. The Radical mask is stripped off completely, and shorn of all disguise, we are left to behold a Radical electioneering ghost:

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, 30th August.]

POLITICS IN TRADE.—One of the prominent dry goods jobbers of this city, incited thereto by considerations not essential to this discussion, headed a movement a year or two ago to establish a newspaper in Brooklyn. It has evidently been maintained ever since by the careful hands of its foster-fathers, who have laid all business men and city corporations within their reach under contribution to furnish advertising for its support. Its editorial conduct has never risen to the level of ordinary criticism, and it has thus almost wholly escaped the chastisement which would have followed the errors of a more vigorous bantling. A day or two since its columns furnished an article headed "Northern Merchants and the Southern Trade," commencing as follows:

"We are assured, on what seems very good authority, that a meeting of the leading dry goods firms of New York was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was resolved that they would sell no more goods except for cash during the present season."

This was copied by the New York Times, and attracted attention because the columns of the Brooklyn Union, in which it originated, being subject to the manipulation of the prominent dry goods merchant aforesaid, of course might be supposed to represent his views, and the statement thus appeared to have an intelligent and responsible indorser.

It turns out now that the representation is wholly false. We have inquired personally of "the leading dry goods firms of New York," and they declare that they never heard of this meeting until this paragraph was published, and that they purpose to make no change whatever in relation to their custom in the United States. Unfortunately, it has often happened in the world's history that a poor, weak instrument, totally incapable of any important action for good, is powerful enough to become the agent of an irremediable evil. Any fool with a favoring opportunity can kindle a desolating conflagration; and this editor has illustrated the truth by furnishing a paragraph to the rivals of New York merchants, which will be used all over the country to the serious detriment of the trade of this city. The merchant who is thus virtually responsible for the mischief, may have acquired such a pecuniary independence that he can afford to sacrifice his share of the season's profits for the political effect to be secured by this misrepresentation thus set afloat; or it may be that his interests lie in a somewhat different direction. But we should suppose that his standing in the community would be seriously compromised by his connection with this wholesale slander.

The leading jobbers in this city are doubtless divided in their personal relations to the two great political parties; but there are few of them, we have reason to know, who carry their partizanship so far as to interfere with the management of their business upon sound mercantile principles. They invite custom from every section, and will sell every applicant in good credit without regard to his political bias. So far from any unusual restrictions, there has been an extension of last season's credit to worthy Southern applicants, a very natural result as the two sections become more intimately acquainted.

[For the Constitution.]

A Question or Two.

Col. Styles: It is now rumored that Gen. Wofford has recalled his two letters declaring himself a candidate for the representation of the Seventh Congressional District of Georgia. Before that event, I was entirely indifferent to the fact of his candidacy, as it had always been a part of my politicall creed and teaching, that these independent candidates were not candidates of my party. But I suppose this necessity is now upon us, and we must again recognize the General as one of us. So let it be. But I desire as an humble member of the constituency of the South to be assured of the political complexion of any candidate whatever who presents himself for our suffrage.

1st. Did General Wofford avow himself a reconstruction man upon the Congressional programme, and does he yet approve, advocate or tolerate that terrible policy?

2d. Did General Wofford attempt a Brown coalition on the Senatorial race, advising that the Democratic vote in the Legislature should be harmonized on Brown and the General himself—or on Brown and any body else?

3d. Did he, at the Homer meeting, declare that at no time during the war did he cease hoping that he would yet be brought back under the folds of "that glorious flag," or words to that effect. We hear he did use this language. I sincerely hope this generally circulated report does Gen. Wofford injustice, but we have heard it so supported that we think it fair to the party and country to have from the Gen. the real facts of the case.

4th. Do we understand Gen. Wofford as *now* pledging himself to abide the selection and commands of the party in Convention assembled, and will he support the action of the Kingston Convention?

We respectfully ask to be informed, Mr. Editor upon the foregoing points. They involve very grave considerations, when we regard the times and vast power for evil, if we may not truthfully say for good also, which our representative men may exert. I mean no offence—no unfair partisan advantage in putting these interrogatories, but only to elicit the truth.

A VOTER.

DROPPING TO PIECES.—The Radical party in this State is rapidly tumbling to pieces. Every day it becomes weaker and weaker. Already three of the nine Electors on the Grant ticket have withdrawn from the party, and openly declared for Seymour and Blair. These three are Aaron Wilbur, of the First, E. R. Harden of the Second, and W. W. Boyd, of the Seventh District.

We hear a rumor, which we think well founded, that A. T. Akerman, one of the Electors for the State at large, will, in a few days, be out in a card withdrawing his name from the ticket.

Seward, the only man of influence or position which they had in Southern Georgia, has abandoned the party and made a strong speech for Seymour and Blair at a public meeting in Thomas county last week.

Judge Bigham, in Western Georgia, has also written a long letter, in which he formally renounces Radicalism and pronounces for Seymour.

Judge I. L. Harris, also, formerly of the Supreme Court, is said to have announced his determination to support the Democratic nominees.

In a few days there will not be a single Southern man of influence or position left in the Radical party.

Friends! let us press on the Democratic column. The enemy's lines waver. Now is the time to press him at every point. With ringing cheers for the Constitution and Seymour, let every white man and honest black man in the State, fall into the Democratic ranks and make a crushing charge upon the shattered cohorts of scalawags and carpet-baggers.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Sept. 7.

The President called the Senate to order at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Senator Hinton.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. CANDLER moved to reconsider the action of the Senate on the relief bill, because but one feature of the bill had been discussed. All amendments made by those who were opposed to relief were voted down. It is wrong, because it is alone for the benefit of one class of the people. The object of the bill is to allow debtors to pay less than they agreed to. The first amendment was to give a creditor the power to submit his side, as the debtor could, to the jury, and let them pass upon it, it was voted down. It is not right to have one side of the case submitted and not both. Numerous cases can be given where this law, by not protecting the rights of the creditors, works great injustice to this class. There is not a judgment since 1860 that has not been paid (and very few have been) but is to be opened under operation of this law, thereby bringing about the greatest amount of litigation. Then where is the interest of lawyers? Your Homestead laws and Exemption law will protect every debtor. No chance to turn him out naked and without a home.

Mr. SPEER. Will the gentleman tell me whether the provisions of the Homestead laws are to be retroactive?

Mr. CANDLER. I am not a Judge but I can give my opinion that the framers of this Constitution did intend that it should be, and now as they have Judges appointed with a view to this very point, I think there is no doubt it will be construed to be retroactive. I object to this law because it impairs the obligation of a contract.

Mr. ADKINS spoke in opposition to the motion to reconsider. Times have changed, and now our people must have relief. This is the most equitable law that can be made. The creditor and debtor both have rights alike.

Mr. HINTON was in favor of a reconsideration of the bill, because it violates the Constitution of the United States and the State of Georgia. This bill will not afford relief to the people. I repeat it, it will give a ceaseless amount of litigation.

Mr. NUNNALLY reviewed the argument for and against the bill and spoke in opposition to a reconsideration. He called the previous question, which was sustained. Yeas and nays required. Yeas 15, nays 20 so the Senate refused to reconsider.

Mr. MERRILL moved to reconsider the action of the Senate on the resolution to regulate per diem and mileage of members. Motion lost.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Governor's veto of the Savannah bill was called up.

Mr. SMITH withdrew his motion for the previous question.

CAMPBELL, (negro,) said the bill did not meet the wish of the people of the city of Savannah. He had just returned from there, and had heard their expressions in opposition to the bill. He therefore hoped that their wishes would be considered.

The previous question was called, and the yeas and nays required. Yeas 18, nays 18. Two-thirds not voting to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, it was lost.

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, laying before the General Assembly the report of the Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the University of Georgia. The Governor says: "It will doubtless be gratifying to the friends of the University, to perceive through these reports, that this Institution is in a flourishing condition."—Report referred to Committee on Education.

On call of the roll the following bills were handed in:

Mr. WOOTEN. A bill to alter the law of arbitration, so as to facilitate litigation.

Also A bill to provide for the payment of costs in insolvent criminal cases, in certain counties therein named.

Mr. MCARTHUR. A bill for the relief of Andrew Guy, of the county Emanuel.

Mr. HICKS. An act to establish a new Judicial circuit to be known as the Oconee Circuit.

Also. A bill to change lines between counties of Washington and Johnson.

Mr. LESTER. a bill to determine the time for hearing writs of *quo warranto*.

Mr. MCARTHUR, a bill to fix salary of Clerk in the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. JONES, a bill to change the time of holding the courts for the Macon Circuit.

Mr. ANDERSON, a bill for the relief of Daniel Sanders, Ezekiel Mathews and Young Johnson, of Crawford county.

Mr. HOLCOMBE, a bill for the relief of Wm Rodgers, of Milton county.

Mr. MERRELL, a bill to lay out and make a new county from the counties of Campbell, Fayette and Coweta.

Mr. BOWERS, a resolution permitting the Clerk of the Senate to employ three more clerks. Adopted.

Mr. WINN, a resolution declaring the seats of Campbell and Wallace vacant, as they are ineligible.

Mr. CANDLER moved to take it up and make it the order for Wednesday next.

Mr. HIGBEE was opposed to taking up the resolution unless by consent of two-thirds of the Senate.

Mr. WOOTEN—This resolution brings up an entirely new question, and it has not been settled, as the gentleman (Mr. Higbee) says it has. This gentleman seems always to be a crazy as any man, under Dr. Gun's charge, when touching on this question. Why not come up like men and meet this question—why propose to quibble over it?

Mr. WINN. This is an important question, and see that the people of Georgia require to be settled at once.

[Mr. HIGBEE and Mr. SPEER were considerably excited over this question, and frequently rose to points.]

Mr. HUNGERFORD. If the gentleman (Mr Speer) wants to make a speech, I will yield the floor. If you convince me that negroes are ineligible to hold office, I will vote for the resolution. I propose that the resolution be the special order of Friday.

Mr. HIGBEE I want the two-thirds rule; refer to order 90.

Mr. BROCK moved to lay the motion to take up the resolution on the table

Motion lost—yeas 12, nays 18.

Mr. HIGBEE wanted order No 90 read.

Mr. HOLCOMBE hoped that the gentleman (Mr. Higbee) would be permitted to read order No. 90 every night and Sunday.

Mr LESTER. This is a constitutional question. It has never been acted upon. Even if it had, there is nothing prohibiting us from taking it up now. The rule the gentleman speaks of have nothing to do with this question.

Mr. NUNNALLY wanted the question taken up and made the special order of Friday.

The CHAIR, (Mr. Harris in the Chair.) I shall require two-thirds to vote to take up the resolution.

Mr. HOLCOMBE appealed from the decision of the Chair. The gentleman from the 25th, (Mr. Higbee), is sane let us have a committee to take charge of him on every other subject he always appears sane but when the negro is mentioned he gets out of his head. His mind has never left Order No 90, ought to be inscribed on his tomb stone, as the Senator from the 35th suggests. This is an entirely new question; it is a constitutional question, and hope that the decision of the Chair will be reversed.

Mr. WELLBORN spoke in favor of reversal of the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BROCK was also in favor of reversal, and was in favor of taking it up; but as Mr. Nunnally did, he would state that he was not prepared to say he would vote for their expulsion. He was open for conviction.

The vote was then taken on the appeal from the Chair. The yeas and nays were called.

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs Adkins, Campbell, Colman, Higbee, Jones, Sherman, Wallace, Welch.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Anderson, Bowers, Brock, Burns, Collier, Fain, Graham, Griffith, Griffin, 21st, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Hungerford, Jordan, Lester, Merrill, McArthur, Moore, Nunnally, Smith, 7th, Smith, 36th, Wellborn, Winn, Wooten. So the decision of the Chair was reversed, and the resolution was taken up and made the special order of Friday next.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev. Wm. M. Crumley.

The Journal of Saturday was read and confirmed.

Mr. HALL of Meriwether, moved to suspend the regular order to take up the general tax bill for the second reading. The motion prevailed and the bill was read by the Clerk.

A message from His Excellency was received, in which he stated that he had signed the Air-Line bill; also, a resolution empowering the State Treasurer to pay clerks of Committees a certain sum, according to the provisions of the same.

Mr. PRICE moved that two hundred copies of the general Tax bill be printed for the use of the House, and that it be made the special order of to morrow, 11 o'clock. The motion prevailed.

Mr. DUNCAN moved to suspend the rules to take up a resolution appointing a Committee to inquire what ... the State in the indorsement of the bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

The motion prevailed, and the resolution was taken up and adopted.

The unfinished business of Saturday was taken up, the same being a bill to authorize the General Assembly to elect a Board of Commissioners for the Western and Atlantic Railroad, whose duty it shall be to control the same, elect all officers, and have exclusive management in all matters pertaining to the Road.

[A message from the Senate was received, concurring in the House resolution authorizing Mr. John W. Burke to proceed with the State printing.]

Mr. CRAWFORD was in favor of the bill under consideration. He proceeded to argue that the Road had heretofore been run by party, and for exclusive party purposes, instead of in a financial point of view. He wished to have it run for the financial interests of the State. On taking his seat,

Mr. BUTT moved the previous question, but by request withdrew his motion.

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, rose in opposition to the bill. He thought it was a party movement. He asked the honest Democrats of the House if General Gordon had been elected Governor, would they have voted for such a bill?

[Cries of "yes! yes!" from the Democratic side.]

Mr. BRYANT took the floor and consumed his fifteen minutes in opposition to the bill. He thought this was one of the most corrupt measures ever presented to this General Assembly. [Of course *he* thinks so.]

During Mr. Bryant's remarks, some one offered a substitute for the whole, which the Speaker ruled out of order.

Mr. SCOTT obtained the floor and said that he did not wish to make a speech, but only wanted to stop the harangue of the gentleman from Richmond. A few thrusts were then given and received by both parties, when Mr. Scott moved the previous question, which was sustained. The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the bill, resulting as follows: Yeas 68, nays 42. So the bill passed.

Mr. BRYANT gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move a reconsideration of the bill just passed.

Mr. SEAL offered a joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on the first day of October.

Mr. FLOURNOY moved to amend by inserting the 22d of September, instant. Withdrawn.

Mr. BRYANT renewed the amendment of Mr. Flournoy.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered a substitute that the committee appointed to examine the calendar with a view to adjournment at an early day be requested to report on the same. The rules were suspended and the substitute was adopted in lieu of the whole.

The committee to whom was entrusted the duty of looking into the election returns, and ascertain the highest number of votes cast for persons in place of those recently declared ineligible, reported that they had performed their duty, and that the Governor will, at his earliest convenience, furnish the desired information.

Mr. CALDWELL asked leave to record his vote on the eligibility question decided a few days since. He voted "No."

Mr. STRICKLAND asked the same privilege, and voted "Yes."

The rules were suspended to take up the Senate bill on Relief for the first reading.

Mr. PRICE introduced a resolution informing the Governor of the death of Hon. J. B. Moon, Representative from Madison county, and requesting his Excellency to issue a writ of election to fill said vacancy.

Mr. DUNCAN moved to suspend the regular order to take up bills on their passage. Carried.

A bill to reduce the bond of the Sheriff of Hall county from $10,000 to $5,000.

Mr. O'NEAL offered a substitute, which is a bill to reduce the bonds of Sheriffs and Clerks of Superior Courts in this State.

A motion to lay the whole matter on the table prevailed.

The House then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

THE CITY.

THIRD WARD.—The public, irrespective of Wards, are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Third Ward Democratic Club, at the Fair Ground School House, this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Col. W. H. Hulsey, Capt. W. M. Bray, Col. John Thomas and others.

ROBT. CRAWFORD, President.

TEMPLETON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.—We hope Atlanta will turn out *en masse* to witness the play of ROMEO and JULIET to-night, at Davis' Hall. It will be a rare attraction. With John Templeton as Romeo, and the accomplished Alice Vane as Juliet, there can be no doubt that ample justice will be done to this fascinating love tragedy. We hope the occasion will be graced by the smiles of our "beautiful and fair." We shall also expect to see a full delegation from the Young Men's Library Association.

BRYANT AND THE CLERK.—Immediately on the adjournment of the House this afternoon, the Clerk announced that there would be speaking in the Hall to-night, by Col. Weems and Waddell. Bryant inquired "what sort of meeting will it be?" Carrington replied that he understood there were several sinners who, having announced their conversion, desired to join the church, and that it was proposed to open the door to-night for their admission.

The carpet-bagger did not push the interrogatory any further.

AN IRISHMAN'S IDEA OF A SCALAWAG.—Mr. John D——, an Irishman—a tax-payer and, for several years, day watchman at the State Road ..., Atlanta, was discharged by Hulbert. ...day after he was met by a brother discharged ... who accosted him thus: "Well, Johnnie, you are a fortunate man." "How so?" inquired he. "Why, because your place has been filled by a *white* man." "Och, murther! An' its Joe Brown's brother's father-in-law, you mane? Divil-a-bit the odds 'twixt him and the nager. Faix, I'm not flattered at all, at all!"

HULBERT'S HEADQUARTERS ILLUMINATED.—A certain Section Master having been discharged from the State Road by Hulbert, for the crime of being a Democrat, went down to the depot a couple of mornings afterwards to see some of the officers—perhaps "Sharp and Quick" himself. Finding some two hundred negroes collected around the building, in anxious suspense, to see the Superintendent, he *lit a candle* and went blundering amid the crowd. Some one inquired what he meant by carrying a lighted candle in his hand in broad day-time? "What do I mean?" said he. "Why, I want to see my way. It may be daylight up town, my friend, but I tell you it's as *dark* as h—ll about here!"

Fourth Ward Democratic Club.

SATURDAY, 8 P. M., ATLANTA, Sept. 5, 1868.

Notwithstanding that other Democratic meetings were announced, and held in different portions of the city on Saturday night last, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of the Fourth Ward assembled at their club rooms.

The Constitution of the Atlanta Executive Committee was read and ratified. After which Hon. James M. Calhoun, Hon. A. W. Holcombe and Col John Thomas addressed the meeting. Their speeches were eloquent, argumentative and filled with enthusiasm.

The Club then adjourned until Saturday night 19th instant.

M. A. BELL, President.

W. R. HAMILTON, Secretary.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. M. Frank Gallagher, of Gen. Sibley's Staff, has been breveted a Captain in the United States Army, for gallant and distinguished conduct.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.

FLOUR—The demand to-day was confined chiefly to the better grades, with reported sales of 375 bbls A No. 1 at 10 50. We quote in lots in store as follows: Fine flour 5a5 50; superfine 6 75a7 25; and extra 7 ...; extra family 9a9 50, and A No. 1 at 10 50a10 75, and fancy brands 11 50a12. Rye flour is in fair request, with sales at 8 50a9 50 for No. 2 and No. 1.

GRAIN—We hear of no sales for Wheat though the receipts are large, but quote prime red, from wagons, at 2a2 05 per bush, while inferior lots range from 1 65 to 1 95, and choice white in store is held at 2 10a2 10. Corn is steady though in moderate demand with a sale of 400 bush shelled, in bulk, at 90. Oats are in fair demand, with a sale of 600 bush in bulk at 59, and we quote at 45a50. Rye is quoted firmer and higher, with a sale of 800 bush from store at 1 40 for choice. Prices range from 1 30 to 1 40 in store, and buyers paying 1 25.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market was lower this evening, with a sale of 50 bbls mess pork at 29, and retail lots at 29 50. Bulk meats are quiet as follows: Shoulders 12¾a13, clear ribbed sides 15¾a16, and clear sides 16a16¼ loose. Bacon is a little lower with small sales, including 53 casks, as follows: Shoulders 13a13½, clear ribbed sides 16¾, and clear s... ...

... Bacon ... prime ... with a ... ties ...
FLOUR— GRAIN—... demand at ... Oats steady ... quies. ...
PROVISIONS—... demand at ... held at ... views of buyers. ... Lard ... rate to any extent ...
WHISKY—...
FLOUR—In better grades, superfine ...
GRAIN—In wheat ... fall grades ... red sold at ... 2 and 2 ... to choice ... and fancy ... choice white ... grades are wanted ... Iowa sold at 1 ...
PROVISIONS—... Bulk ... bacon ... 16¼, clear ... 18¾ ...
The market ... particularly ... which are selling ... business is ... though there is ... ular makes of heavy ... Graniteville AA ... ton A, and Golden ... are generally steady ... ices are in fair demand ... notwithstanding ... prices. We quote ... Androscoggin ... square fine cloth ... an active inquiry ... at 37½ and 50, and ... and 42½ for wide ... good styles and colors ... narrow, and ...
Owing to the ... trade in this department ... the market notwithstanding ... tone, and prices ... lantic A heavy brown ... keag A, 13½ for ... Shirtings—13½ for ... for Kenebec, 14½ for ... keag A, Androscoggin ... muslins—16½ for ... for Pepperall, ... 10½, 30 for Amoskeag ... 28 for Conestoga ... regular, 39 for ... 23½a24½ for Amoskeag ... denims, 19 for Haymaker ... ular makes of ... 12½ for Newmarket ... Saltee, 14 for Cocheco ... 12 for Simpson ... 7 for Troy, and ... drills.
BY ...
ASSOCIATED ...
WASHINGTON, ... ment has issued ... not be allowed to land ... official passports from ... vised by the Spanish Consul ... ture. Passports issued ... leans and vised by ... which persons calling ... issue, stating that ... to the Department of State ... sul. are worthless.
WASHINGTON, September ... with Senator Morgan, ... calling a Congress in September ... ter deprecating a ... formed parties ... Gen. McClellan ... leaves England ... Senator ... is regarded ... here.
FOREIGN ... was very ... wrecks. ... sinking ... were ...
... NEW ... 44½. ... old, ... 53¼. ... Flour ... for spring ... 1 cent ... very ... Turpentine ... commo...
LONDON ... 72. ...
FRANKFORT ...
LIVERPOOL ... 8,000 bales ... change ...
LONDON ... vance ...
LIVERPOOL ... easier ... Sales ...
... speech to the ...
WASHINGTON ... School ... ington ... he does ... political ... returning ... this change ... about by the ... ers with his ... The precise ... transpired.
The Secretary ... torney General ... numerous ... Department ... to think ... acts of Congress ... flicting ... the proper ...
The Radical ... the expulsion ... Legislature ... September ... It is ... ready ... decapitation ... the Northern States.
Letters from ... give glowing accounts ... the Democracy in Indiana ... serts that he ... elections ... that we will carry ... diana.
THE C... week, we ... county, and ... tensive ... this section ... be general ... the damage ... weeks ... we have ... cotton ... be well ... young ... the forms ... The rust ... ly in some ... others, is ... addition to ... continuous ... ton to shed ... very serious ...
For the ... age crop of ... section of ... it will be ... thing.—...
Geor... man ... cotton ... he ever ... most ... yet ... rained ... show ... says ...

…tution.

…TUTION

…COUNTY AND …CIRCULATION
…published at this point, …several hundred
…THAN ANY TWO.

…CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

…NING EDITION.

…TA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 8.

…l Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
…TIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
…OR VICE PRESIDENT,
…P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

…L TICKET.
…AT LARGE:
…N, of Fulton.
…E, of Randolph.
…TES:
…, of Bartow.
…Chatham.
…DISTRICTS:
…NICH…, of Pierce.
…S T. GOODE, of Sumter.
…of Muscogee.
…of Bibb.
…MMING, of Richmond.
…Forsyth.
…WADDELL, of Cobb.
…ERNATES:
…of Brooks.
…LEMING, of Decatur.
…of Troup.
…IMBERLY, of Twiggs.
…OSE, of Wilkes.
…LLAN, of Habersham.
…LL.
…KILL, of Fulton.

…ners of the South.

…mn, the law adviser of … still, we believe, an of… States Army, made a … at Madison, Indiana, … vindictive in tone and … outh, and which, we … of the Military … in reconstruction; … to notice it. … been customary for … even to express polit… much less to turn partisan … and wranglers at the hus… neglect of their posts of duty. … formerly a member of … Indiana, and entered the … he could not re-enter that … man of small capacity, great … flatulent talker, and a genuine … Carpet-bagger. Pandering to … d neighbors, who … but little of the … als all that is fa… role of petti… only such ver… interest of the … No people … ice and wrong, … without even … sults. If they … ight before the … unrepentent … d resolved on … purpose to en… can afford to … e world knows … ons why. She … tle, and gave her … sand forts and … ons fall in the … autumn, and … llage and th… to the Union as it … were in 1861. … her bitterest en… her sublime not … the conflict, but in … surrender also. In the … and defeat she demand… erms; and thus passed … history. … a veil over what … should we censure … as to our patri… army who ought … nd deception, ma… and every breath. … furies, overrode … nstruction adopted by … and imposed the most degrading … Without resistance they have had … amongst ten millions of people … have been emancipated, five … ions of property besides taken … riated to individual … ree booters protected … ngress, pass over our … our cities in state, … est citizens are dis… been seized and im… put to death in cold … unlearned have been … Conventions, Legisla… with the bayonet at … thing in the nature of … teeth. Spies, de… paid out of the … land. Every railroad … watchers and listeners. … penny-a-liners fill the … repletion with lies, … that they may receive … blood. In the … according to sstrap … yet full. The pol… of freemen and … not yet fixed. The … slandered, out… claimed, …

would long since have expired, but for the existence of the Radical party and the villainous means which have been used to keep it alive.

But these satraps and their dependencies with their corruptions, are destined soon to pass away—when the instruments by which they have been upheld will resolve themselves into their original nothingness.

FREE TRADE IN ALL THINGS.—Free labor, free trade, free money—freedom from other restraints than those imposed by the natural laws of supply and demand, are the surest guarantees of both individual and national prosperity. To give the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant, and the trader the right to charge whatever price the market commands for his commodities, and, at the same time to restrict any other class in the profits of his business, is, to say the least of it, unjust. Money, for instance, like any other article of commerce, is governed by certain laws of trade which regulate its market price. If one capitalist prefers to use his money at 10, 25, or 50 per cent. per annum, to investing it in merchandise or trade with the prospect of a larger per cent, where no restriction is imposed on the profit charged, let him do so, at the same time set no bound to the profit of his business whilst other branches are unrestricted in their charge. If a dealer in merchandise sells goods or produce at a profit on cost of 100 per cent., the law guarantees the collection of his debt. When the contract for money is to pay a corresponding profit, why not make it as valid as that of the merchant or laborer? According to equity if the one is just the other is also.

This is according to the true Democratic theory. It is opposed to the very idea of class distinction and monopoly.

Now we never expect to have money to loan. We belong to the other class, but it is or duty to advocate without fear or favor the policy of justice and equity in all things. We believe free trade to be the true policy of this country in its domestic as well as its foreign relations; therefore, we cannot sanction any measure looking to the protection of any class or business at the expense of a general principle.

INFLUENCE OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.—An Iowa Radical paper asks "why is it that the Democracy of America are opposed to human liberty and the rights of the people, the world over." No school boy of ordinary intelligence would ask such a foolish question. The rights of the American people received their first recognition in the liberal principles of Democracy. By its faithful adhesion to the cause of human liberty, it has been perpetuated as a blessing to mankind. By its example the "rights of the people" have been exalted of despotic powers. It was the influence of American Democracy that first awakened the spirit of Bepublicanism in France. In Greece it revived in Marco Bozzaris a memory of the lost liberties of that unhappy isle. In Poland it pointed the sword of Kosciusko with the freedom of his race. In Hungary it taught the heart of the brave Kossuth never to despair. In Ireland it feeds a flame to the smouldering fire of centuries. In Russia it struck the shackles from the serf. In Italy it hecame the living soul of Garabaldi. In Great Britain it has revolutionized the government. Although failing in most of these to establish its model, it produced most salutary effects in favor of our race. In most of them its failure may be traced to some overshadowing power like that which threatens this country with devastation. For whilst the spirit if American Democracy abroad has been more or less felt by the nations of the earth, at home it is put to a test by a revolutionary faction, which, without regard for the "rights of the people," threatens to extinguise the central sun from whence light has gone forth to emancipate the world.

THE VAGARIES OF LEGISLATION.—The following preamble and resolutions were prepared on Saturday last, and sent forward to the Speaker's stand, but were *intercepted* by some one and did not reach the desk:

Whereas, certain newspaper publications of a character calculated to damage the fair fame of members of this House have been circulated. Of such scurrilous newspaper statements the two hereunto annexed, are furnished as samples. The first is found in the columns of the LaGrange Reporter, a journal published at the *home* of the parties referred to, viz:

"CALDWELL AND McCORMICK.—While the Georgia Legislature is considering the eligibility of its colored members, it would be well for that body to look into the eligibility of the two members from Troup in the House. There are serious charges against those two men, viz:

"1. John H. Caldwell is charged with having caused the death of a fancy mulatto woman, his own property, in 1860 or 1861, by giving her medicine to produce an abortion to hide the reslts of his own illicit intimacy with her. This statement *can be proven* to have been made by the woman herself, on her death-bed, by her attending physician.

"2. J. T. McCormick is charged with having set fire to and burning up a tenement house of Mr. L. L. Burke, of this place. It *can be proven* that he threatened to do it, and when he did do it, that he told Mr. V. Zimmer of it the night the fire occurred, showing the flames to Zimmer as evidence of having carried out his threat."

The second statement is found in the columns of the Journal and Messenger, a paper published where resides the Hon. Mr. Fyall, a member of this House.

(Having published the article alluded to under the head of "Fyall as a White Man," we omit the insertion of it.)

Now, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of Georgia, That as it is the desire of the members thereof to promote harmony, and to preserve *sans peur et sans reproche*, the private as well as the public character of their co-laborers in legislation, they be permitted to believe only so much as they please of the allegations aforementioned.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread on the minutes.

"COTTON AND ITS CULTURE."—The article under the above head is well written, and contains much valuable information, but owing to its great length, and the press of political matter on our hands, for the present we are forced to decline its publication.

SPEECH OF HON. DUNLAP SCOTT,

OF FLOYD COUNTY,

Opening the debate in the House of Representatives of Georgia, August 27, 1868, on the Substitute accepted for his Minority Report on the eligibility of free persons of color to seats on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Napoleon, after he had overrun nearly all of Europe, bore his victorious banners into Egypt. There, confronted by a formidable army at the base of the pyramids; beholding it panoplied in all the magnificence of Eastern warfare—the cavalry drawn out as far as the eye could extend, and the infantry covering the plains in almost interminable lines "with longings sublime, and aspirations high"—the Great Warrior rode along his line of battle and, in that laconic and memorable speech, said to his army: "Soldiers, from the summit of yonder pyramids forty ages behold you!"

Standing, to day, upon ground hallowed by the blood of the brave; treading upon soil where sleep the hero dead, and with the eyes of the living anxiously fixed upon us, may I not say to you, "Representatives of Georgia, ages behold *you*." This government, under whose fostering care we have been nurtured; under whose blessings we have lived; under whose influences we have grown to be, perhaps the most powerful of the nations of the earth, was framed and founded by the Anglo-Saxon race. From the day of its formation until the present hour, the superiority of that race has never been disputed. It has ever been conceded that the white race—the Anglo-Saxon blood—was the superior.

But revolution and fanaticism have brought about a change in our history. They have brought to the consideration of our countrymen a question which our ancestors never anticipated. That question, sir, is whether or not this is a mongrel government? Whether the Constitution framed by our fathers, and which we, as Representatives of Georgia, have sworn to support, recognises the Anglo-Saxon race—the white man—to be the sovereign of this country. That is the question to be decided by us to-day. And I ask that before discussing this grave question, we have a clear and proper understanding with each other. My object is not to appeal to your passions; I want *them* allayed. With me there is no passion in this matter. It is simply a duty. It is a question of Constitutional right. It is a question involving the sanctity of my oath and of yours, and to that question I address myself to-day. Let us, then, sweep away all blinding excitement; let us *reason* together as men; let us demean ourselves as becomes citizens of the same Government, proud of the same lineage, actuated by the same motives, true to the same interests, and forever linked together in the same destiny.

How shall we best conduce to the peace and repose of the nation in this matter? How most fully meet the requirements of the country? Allay the rushing winds that are abroad upon the great ocean of popular sentiment; still the angry elements of passion and fanatical agitation; and then do our whole duty as honest, conscientious and intelligent men, in the administration of laws of our State. I invoke you by the great names of your history, by your ancient renown and the thrilling associations of the classic soil whereon you stand, by the graves of your buried heroes, be true to the State of your birth, to the State of your adoption, be true to your oaths, and maintain the Constitution of your country. I do not rise to discuss this question as a partisan. God knows I have no such feeling actuating me. The one thing that I desire in this matter is the good of my country. I wish to uphold and maintain the Constitution of our fathers; to preserve, inviolate, the oaths which we have taken to support that Constitution and to abide by its decrees. That, sir, is all I desire to do. God knows I pity, from the bottom of my heart, the poor deluded race who are represented here to-day by those members whose seats are now contested.

They are ignorant. They are—in a great degree without their fault—depraved. They are a servile race subordinate thus far to the white, Anglo Saxon race—the race who made America what it is. They are not educated. And in this connection, I will venture to say that the majority of these colored members, who to-day occupy seats on this floor, can neither read nor write. They know neither the requirements of our Constitution, nor the necessities of our people.

They have been induced by persons not "to the manor born," not persons who have had the good of the country, or of its people at heart, to believe that their old masters, those who had hitherto governed and provided for, fed and clothed them, they have I say been induced to believe that they must work against these, and against all the interests of their former benefactors, before they become patriots and sovereigns of this land. Many, doubtless, have believed what they heard; but it is no fault of theirs.

Appeals have been made to the ignorance and passions of the colored man. I wish to tell him to-day, that the Southern man is not the enemy of the colored man. Wherever the Southern man is to be found, whether a former slaveholder or not, he will ever be found to be the friend of the black man.

There is another matter upon which I wish to touch before entering fully into the merits of the question before the House. It is this: in my allusions to Radicals or the Radical party, I do not wish to be understood as including all Republicans, nor all the members upon that side of the House; because I see faces there that I know to belong to gentlemen; I see men there, who I know regard the sanctity of their oaths as much as I do mine, or as any other gentleman does his. I wish these gentlemen to understand that in my allusions to the Radical party, to the fanatical party, I do not mean *them*.

When the Sherman-Shellabarger Bill was passed, a feeling was very general throughout the South that we should adopt it; that it was necessary for the South, looking to its own salvation, to accept it. I know that thousands and tens of thousands of honest patriots throughout the land desired the acceptation of the measures then proposed, as a finality to the questions then agitating the country. Not because they approved of the bill, or considered that it was right, or just, or Constitutional, but because they believed it necessary to restore peace and quiet and prosperity to a distracted, impoverished, and down-trodden people.

There are men, too, among us, who believed it necessary to ratify what is known as "the 14th Amendment." I do not fall out with them about it. They were acting under what they believed to be restraint. They believed they were the conquered party, and that it was necessary to vote as they did. To them, I have nothing to say. God knows I cherish no feeling of unpleasantness against them. I know, too, that many of them voted for the Constitution, under which we are to-day acting, and which we have sworn to support, for the reason that they believed it would restore peace and quiet, and bring relief to thousands of people who were overwhelmed in debt. To such as these, also, I do not refer when alluding to "Radicals."

Now, to the point. What is the question before us to day? It is this: Are persons of African blood entitled to seats on this floor, and that question I now address myself.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE—THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND—FREE PERSONS OF COLOR ARE NOT CITIZENS AND NOT ELIGIBLE TO OFFICE.

What is the first rule by which we are to interpret this matter? How are we to commence our inquiries as to whether, or not, they are entitled to their seats here? We are, in the first place, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, as the supreme law of the land. Does that Constitution guarantee to them that right? I take the ground that *it does not*. No clause of that Constitution gives them any such right or privilege, unless it be the proposed Fourteenth Article or Amendment, which under the *glistening influence of the bayonet*, was adopted here about two weeks ago. There is no clause in the Constitution recognising them as citizens. That, then, is the first proposition I make, and to that clear legal propositon, I will, for awhile, direct the attention of the House.

Under the Constitution itself an interpreter of its provisions has been appointed. Who is that interpreter? I answer, the Supreme Court of the United States. That being the case, let us see whether, according to that Court, they are citizens or not. But before reading the opinion of the Court upon the subject, I desire, that I may in no wise be misunderstood, to state that at the time this decision was made—some ten or twelve years ago—it was not so made in reference to the *slave*. Not at all. It was made in reference to *free persons of color*, and of African descent, who had been imported into this country, and their descendants. I call the close attention of the House to the argument which I shall endeavor to make on this point. I may be uninteresting and I may be tedious; but I want you to follow me, and follow me closely, for the truths which I may utter.

Now, then, I wish to state the question in the language of Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court, the full bench coinciding with him, except as to one point, to which I shall hereafter allude; on that one point there were two dissenting voices, but in all other respects he was unanimously supported by the Court in the decision then made. At that time, I believe, eight other Judges besides himself were upon the Supreme Bench. Chief Justice Taney says:

Mr. SHUMATE, (interrupting.) Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. I wish the gentleman to understand that he is in anyway effected. The Chair has already decided that before this discussion is received, those challenged parties shall have made their defense and then have retired. I desire, sir, that we should have this discussion conducted after the most approved parliamentary manner; and, before it goes on, therefore, I think it is proper to precisely what the decision of the Chair is.

Mr. SCOTT. I have stated, Mr. Speaker, that I was willing they should hear me. If they do not like what I say they can make their objection and have the ruling. I give them the privilege of reply. I shall take no advantage of them. God knows I have no prejudice against the negro.

Mr. SIMMS, (colored.) I hope the gentleman will be allowed to proceed. I want to attend to him myself in reply.

Mr. SCOTT. All right. What I was about to say, Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Whitfield, (Mr. Shumate) interrupted me, was this, that Chief Justice Taney, in his decision, says:

The question is simply this: "Can a negro, whose ancestors were imported into this country and sold as slaves, *become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States*, and as such become entitled to all the rights, and privileges, and immunities guaranteed by that instrument to the citizen? One of which rights is the privilege of suing in a Court of the United States in the cases specified in the Constitution?"

"It will be observed that the plea applies to that class of persons only whose ancestors were negroes of the African race, and imported into this country and sold, and held as slaves. The only matter in issue before the Court, therefore, is, *whether the descendants of such slaves, when they shall be emancipated, or who are born of parents who had become free before their birth are citizens of a State, in the sense in which the word citizen is used in the Constitution of the United States*."

Mark these words well; and remember, it is the language of the Chief Justice of the United States. The question clearly is this: "whether under the Constitution of the United States they are citizens *or can become citizens after emancipation*." Now, let us ascertain whether the words "citizen" or "people" are, by the Constitution intended to include persons of African descent. And for authority on this point, to whom can we more properly refer than to the Supreme Court of the country—the acknowledged interpreter—the authorized interpreter of the Constitution of the United States? That Supreme Court declared the question; and whether you be Republican or Democrat, black or white, whether you belong to the Anglo-Saxon race, or that unfortunate race, whose ancestors were brought from Africa, you cannot deny that under the oaths which you have taken in this Hall, you are bound by the decision of that final arbiter. Chief Justice Taney says: "The words 'people of the United States,' and 'citizens' are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body who, according to our republican institutions form the sovereignty, and who hold the power and conduct the Government through their representatives. They are what we familiarly call the 'sovereign people,' and every citizen is one of this people and a constituent member of this sovereignty. The question before us is, whether the class of persons described in the plea in abatement compose a portion of this people, and are constituent members of this sovereignty? We think they are not, and they are not included, and were not intended to be included under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution, and can *therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States*. On the contrary they were, at that time, considered as a subordinate and inferior class of beings who had been subjugated by the dominant race, and *whether emancipated or not*, yet remain subject to their authority."

Now, my Republican friends, you have taken an oath to support the Constitution of which that Supreme Court is the lawful and authorized expounder. Are you, or are you not, determined to abide by its decision?

Mr. TURNER, (colored). Will the gentleman allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. SCOTT. I will, if that question is germain to the subject.

Mr TURNER. The gentleman is quoting from a decision of the Supreme Court rendered nearly twenty years ago. Has not the Supreme Court virtually repealed that decision by admitting a colored man to practice at the bar?

Mr. SCOTT. This is not a question as to who shall be admitted to practice at the bar. Chief Justice Taney proceeds to say: "The question then arises whether the provisions of the Constitution, in relation to the personal rights and privileges to which the citizen of a State shall be entitled, embraced the *negro African race* at that time in this country, or who might afterwards be imported, or who had then or who should afterwards be *made free in any State*." * * *

"In the opinion of the Court, the legislation and histories of the times, and the language used in the *Declaration of Independence* show, that neither the class of persons who had been imported as slaves, nor their descendants, whether *they had become free or not*, were then acknowledged as a part of the people, *nor intended to be included in the general words used in that memorable instrument*.

"It is difficult, at this day, to realize the state of public opinion in regard to that unfortunate race which prevailed in the civilized portions of the world, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken."

Let me here impress upon the minds of the members of this House, the above very important fact just quoted, which Chief Justice Taney presented, and which was sustained by the Court; and I want every man here who has a family, who respects that family, who respects himself, and respects his race, to mark well the words. What unfortunate race is it to which he refers? The African race and their descendants, whether born free persons of color or not. "They had," he says, "for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and *altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either social or political relations*." How much have they improved since?

Why, when the preamble to "We, the people of the United States" was adopted, every State of the original thirteen looked upon the negro as a race separate and distinct from the civilized white race, and these colored people were not included in the term at all. Now, I want to show you, by reference to some of the original thirteen States, that the position Chief Justice Taney took was correct. "The province of Maryland in 1717 passed a law declaring that if any free negro or mulatto intermarry with any white woman, or if any white man shall intermarry with any negro or mulatto woman, such negro or mulatto shall become a slave during life." And without reading the whole of the law, I will just say that the white man or woman who should so intermarry was to be sold into slavery for seven years.

Another Colonial law which Chief Justice Taney cites, and which he considers conclusive, is that passed by Massachusetts in 1705. It is entitled 'An act for the better prevention of a spurious and mixed issue." It provides that "if any negro or mulatto shall presume to smite or strike any person of the *English* or *any other Christian nation* such negro or mulatto shall be severely whipped at the discretion of the Justices before whom the offender shall be convicted." Then, colored men, did Massachusetts recognize your rights? "We give both of these laws in the words used by the respective Legislatures because the language in which they are framed, as well as the provisions contained in them, show too plainly to be misunderstood the degraded condition of this unhappy race."

Then, after enumerating some of the laws upon the subject from the several States—which I do not think it necessary here to recite—the Chief Justice goes on to say: "The Legislation of the States, therefore, shows, in a manner not to be mistaken, the inferior and subject condition of that race at the time the Constitution was adopted, and long afterwards, throughout the thirteen States by which that instrument was framed, and it is hardly consistent with the respect due to these States to suppose that they regarded, at that time, as *fellow-citizens* and *members of the sovereignty*, a class of beings whom they had thus *stigmatized*." He also says, "We have still to add that Congress has repeatedly legislated upon the same construction of the Constitution that we have given."

Now the Chief Justice continues, "Three laws, two of which were passed immediately after the government went into operation, will be abundantly sufficient to show this. The two first are particularly worthy of notice, because many of the men who assisted in the framing the Constitution, and took an active part in procuring its adoption, were then in the halls of legislation, and certainly understood what they meant when they used the term 'people of the United States,' and 'citizen' on that well-considered instrument. The first of these acts is the naturalization law which was passed at the second Session of the First Congress, March 26th, 1790, and confines the right of *becoming citizens to aliens, being free white persons*.'" Remember these words, and weigh them well. The third act to which we have alluded is still more decisive. It was passed as late as 1813, and it provides, "That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board of any public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the United States."

Here then is a marked distinction drawn between "citizens" and "persons of color." "This law," he says, "like the law of the States, shows that this class of persons were governed by special legislation, directed expressly to them, and always connected with provisions for the government of slaves, and not with those for the government of free white citizens. And after such an uniform course of legislation as we have stated by the colonies, by the States, and by Congress, running through a period of more than a century, it would seem that to call *persons thus marked and stigmatized 'citizens' of the United States; 'fellow-citizens'—a constituent part of the sovereignty, would be an abuse of terms and not calculated to exalt the character of an American citizen in the eyes of other nations*."

Further on, the Chief Justice says: "No one, we presume, supposes that any change in public opinion or feeling in regard to this unfortunate race, in the civilized nations of Europe or in this country should induce the Court to give to the words of the Constitution a more liberal construction in their favor, than they were intended to bear when the instrument was framed and adopted." Such an argument"—bear these words in mind—*such an argument would be altogether inadmissible in any tribunal called on to interpret it*."

But, I could go on and quote from this decision until I should have read it through to show you that whatever might be the changes in our administration, or in our social or political condition, the negro imported from Africa, even though a slave when brought here, and subsequently emancipated by the power of the bayonet or otherwise *can never, under any circumstances, become a citizen* in the political sense, the sense in which it is used in the Constitution of the United States. That opinion from which I have so largely quoted goes on to say, at another point that the white race, the Anglo-Saxon race, the race to which the men belonged who formed our government and framed its Constitution, were at that time, "*the superior race*."

You will remember that at the outset of my remarks I stated that two of the Justices of the Supreme Court differed with the Chief Justice on one point. McLean and Curtis held that while free negroes were not citizens in the political sense of the term, they were citizens so far as to be competent to sue and be sued in the Courts of the United States. I will first read a word or two from Justice McLean upon the point and then pass on: "It has never been held necessary," he says "to constitute a citizen that he should have the *qualifications of an elector*." And, further, he says: "Females and minors may sue in Federal Courts and so may any individual who has a permanent domicil in the State under whose laws his rights are protected and to which he owes allegiance."

Chief Justice Curtis also says, and I want you to mark the language, "the truth is that citizenship under the Constitution of the United States is not dependent on the possession of any particular political or even of all, civil rights, and any attempt so to define it must lead to error."

I might read you other opinions going to confirm and substantiate what I have read, but I merely wish to show that even Justice McLean and Justice Curtis, the associates of Chief Justice Taney, never claimed that under the Constitution the negro had any other right than to sue and be sued, and that both dissenting Judges emphatically decided that the possession of these civil rights does not confer any political right whatever.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND 13TH AMENDMENT MADE THEM FREE NEGROES AND NOTHING MORE.

Now, sir, where do these people get these rights which they claim? Where do they get the right to hold office? Some will say under the emancipation proclamation and the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. What do the emancipation proclamation and the 13th Article declare, simply that they are free persons of color in other words, free negroes. We do not deny that fact. What we deny is that free persons of color have a right to make laws for white people.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL CONFERS NO POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Now, if the emancipation proclamation and thirteenth article of amendment does not give them that right, where do they get it? Some say that the Civil Rights Bill, passed on the 9th of April, 1866, made them citizens, and therefore gave them the right to vote and hold office. I deny it. The Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress is the same bill and in the identical language and confers the same rights, and none others, as the one passed by the Legislature of Georgia in 1866. Does any one contend that the Georgia bill conferred or intended to confer on negroes the right to hold office? What rights does that Civil Rights Bill give them?—"Persons of color shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, and shall not be subjected to any other different punishment, pain or penalty for the commission of any act or offense than such as is prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences." The very language of the Georgia bill.

That shows then what rights were conferred by the Civil Rights Bill. Now, I want to know by I refer you again to the Supreme Court of the United States whether that bill made them citizens in a *political sense*. I have not the decision before me, but I have an extract from it. I want you to remember also that this decision was delivered by Justice Swayne, whom Gov. Brown says, and whom the country knows, is radical in politics. He decided in Kentucky, in a question that arose under the Civil Rights Bill, during last year, that it gave no political privileges whatever, *and that the fact that a man is a citizen*, DETERMINES NOTHING AS TO HIS POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Therefore that bill did not make them citizens in a political sense. And before going further, I wish to show that the very men—Radicals—who advocated that measure, also declared the same thing. Every Republican in Congress, at the time the bill was passed over the President's veto, *denied that it conferred or was designed to confer political rights*.

I shall read only the opinion of one man, and that man is the author of the Bill of Rights, Mr. Trumbull. He says: "The granting of civil rights does not, and never did, in this country, carry with it political privileges. A man may be a citizen in this country without a *right to vote or a right to hold office*." And mark these words from the same authority, "*the right to vote and hold office in these States depend upon the Legislatures of the various States*."

CONGRESS, BY EXPRESS LEGISLATION AS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT CITIZENSHIP CARRIES NO RIGHT TO VOTE OR HOLD OFFICE.

Let us go a little further. Congress, which makes laws for the District of Columbia, expounded its own laws by actually passing, after the Civil Rights bill, an act giving the negroes the right to vote. Observe that. They first passed the Civil Rights bill making them citizens, and then found it necessary to pass a further act, an enabling act to give them the right to vote. Well did they even *then* have the right to hold office? Remember, gentlemen, that all this action was that of Radicals. You cannot charge the Democrats with it. What did Congress do, after investing them with the right to vote? They passed, during this year, an act allowing the negroes of the District of Columbia to hold office. If the Constitution and Laws refused to bestow that right whence the necessity of Congress passing the last enabling act.

RECONSTRUCTION ACTS GIVE THE BALLOT TO THE NEGRO, BUT NO ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

The Reconstruction Acts follow the same idea. They give the ballot to the negro, but observe, they make him eligible to ONE OFFICE ONLY, and THAT the office of Registrar. Nothing else. Refer to the Reconstruction Acts and you will find what I say to be true, but you will find another thing also, and that is, that it *required a supplemental bill to allow them even to be* REGISTRARS.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT MAKES THE CITIZENS, BUT "DETERMINES NOTHING AS TO THEIR RIGHTS AS SUCH."

The next thing in order we find is the 14th article, or the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It was recently ratified by this Legislature. The 14th article makes them citizens. They never did become citizens in a *political sense*, until it was ratified—if it ever *was* ratified, which I doubt. Even if they became citizens by the terms of that amendment, I maintain that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, it determines nothing as to their *political* rights—nothing whatever. The Constitution of this State copies the language both of the 14th Amendment and of the Civil Rights Bill, and confers no right which *they* had not bestowed.

THE POLITICAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF NEGROES TO BE DETERMINED BY THE LAWS OF EACH STATE.

It, therefore leaves the political rights and privileges of negroes to be determined by the laws of each State as is done in Ohio and every other Northern State.

I am going to read you now the opinion on that subject of Joseph E Brown, whom one branch of this Legislature has declared to be an eminent lawyer eminent enough to be worthy of the seat of the Chief Justice of the State of Georgia. He states that Congress has not conferred that right (the right to hold office) upon the colored people in the States. In the most of the Northern States they do not allow negroes to vote or to hold office. Our Constitution does more for them than the Northern States do, as it secures to them the right to vote. This may ultimately enable them to obtain the right to hold office, as ninety thousand voters in the State will be accorded by both sides, and that right may come without convulsion or contention when both sides consent to it."

Weigh well these words. My colored friends remember that they are the words of the Chief Justice of the State of Georgia, who says further, "Our black friends should be patient," and again, when a supporter of Judge Irwin, or any other candidate opposed to Col. Bullock, takes you (colored men) aside to tell you privately, that you have been badly treated by the Convention, ask him if you did not get all the Sherman bill gave you. If then, according to the statement of Joseph E. Brown, the Convention did not confer that right upon you, who did? Brown says, the Convention gave you every right which the Sherman bill gives you.

Mr. TURNER. Do you expect to be guided by Governor Brown's suggestion clear through?

Captain SCOTT. Have you not gone by his advice clear through? If you have, you cannot now deny the correctness of his advice.

Mr. BRYANT. Is the gentleman willing to take Governor Brown's advice now?

Mr. SCOTT. I am not willing that such stuff as that given by the member from Richmond shall be injected into my speech.

Mr. BRYANT. Well Mr. Speaker, all I have to say is, that I do not want such stuff as he is giving now injected into my speech.

Mr. SCOTT. Well, I hope he will not put my name in his speech. I do not want to be disgraced in that way. (Laughter.)

The gentleman had looked upon Gov. Brown as the great hero of the Republican party in Georgia, and in reply to some remarks that I had the honor to make here on the purgation question, he stated that if my theory was carried out he would rally the Union men and the negroes from the mountains to the seaboard, to defeat the measures which I then supported. He recognized him as the leader, and can he blame me now for saying that he and the Republican party did recognize him as such.

Mr TURNER. I will say that Gov. Brown has never come up to my idea.

Capt. SCOTT. I am glad to see the member from Bibb so sensible. I am glad he is more of a gentleman than to recognize Gov. Brown as his leader. [Laughter.] I say Joseph E. Brown has been recognized by the Republican party as their leader, and they cannot, therefore, complain if I make him an authority in this matter. Hear what he says further:

"But you may ask me why I do not believe the Constitution gives the negro the right to hold office. I reply the Civil Rights Bill, passed by Congress, made them citizens of the United States, but this only conferred upon them civil rights not political rights."

CONGRESS GIVES THEM NO POLITICAL RIGHTS.

"It is very clear that Congress did not understand that it gave the negro political rights when it made them citizens, as will be seen by its subsequent course. The District of Columbia is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. The negroes in the District, as well as all others, were made citizens by the Civil Rights Bill. But after this was passed, Congress passed another law to give them the right to vote, and about the Christmas holidays they were engaged in the passage of still another law to give them the right to hold office." That bill has since passed, and it is the one to which I alluded a few minutes ago. "We I," says Governor Brown "observe its history in the States. In March, 1867, Congress passed a law conferring upon them the right to vote in the ten Southern States, but it did not confer the right to hold office. General Pope appointed black men as Registrars of voters, and it became necessary in the opinion of Congress that an act be passed to ratify it." Does the Great Mogul of the Republican party of Georgia acknowledge, then, that Pope carried out the law, or does he not rather charge, by implication on Pope, that he made a usurpation, and that they had to pass an act in Congress relieving him from that violation of the law and to enable the negroes to hold even the office to which Pope had assigned them. A little way on Governor Brown continues, "it is provided that nothing in the act [the supplemental act of July, 1867] shall be construed to prevent freedmen from acting as Registrars of voters." Bear that in mind: it did not even allow them to be Registrars, until Pope, whose headquarters was always in the saddle when he didn't face a brave enemy, had to get that bill passed to ratify even his action. I quote again from Brown: "They were careful, however, to go no further than that; and here the matter rested until our Convention met." Whose Convention? What do they mean by "our." Not MINE. Not a Democratic convention. Is he not addressing a Radical meeting and is he not speaking to persons of color. What does he further say? "There were negroes elected to it, and as they had been recognized as members by the General in command, they were permitted to take their seats." Not, then, because they had any right there, but because Pope saw fit to let them stay. "Now the new Constitution" Brown states, "no where confers upon them the right to hold office by any express grant." But says Mr. Hill, it nowhere says a white man may hold office. The essential difference is this, it was part of the *birthright* and *inheritance* of *every white man and had been so recognized in this State for generations past*. They were if you will allow me the expression, born to this right. Not so with a negro. He was born a slave with *no political rights and he can have none except such as are conferred or granted to him. The Congress has as the conqueror made no such grant. The new Constitution make none.* Then whence," he says, "is the right derived?" And I here to-day repeat his question. Whence is the right derived?

If the Constitution of the United States did not give it; if the Sherman-Shellaberger bill did not grant it, and if the Convention of the State of Georgia, which framed the Constitution under whose provisions we assemble here to-day, did not give it, who was it that granted the right.

Governor Brown says also that: "If any black man should be elected to the Legislature the respective Houses will be the exclusive judges of the election and qualifications of their own members." Here then, your great leader says, that you have no right to be here. At the time of the election in Georgia, which commenced on the 20th of April last, the 14th amendment had not been adopted, and negroes were not even citizens in any sense; consequently ineligible.

DOES THE NEW CONSTITUTION CONFER THE RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

The only remaining point to be discussed now is, does the new Constitution of Georgia give them the right to hold office? I know what these colored men are relying upon, and I don't intend to evade the question. They rely upon 1648 Section of the Code of Georgia, which defines the rights of citizenship, and the Code is the law where it does not conflict with this Constitution. The Constitution, however, according to their acknowledged leader, does not make them citizens in a political sense.

What does this Section say. It simply declares what the rights of citizens are. One of them is the right to hold office.

There is a rule of interpretation in law which everybody understands. It is this—that where there is a doubt about the meaning of a law you must take into consideration the will and intention of the makers of that law. Who made this Code and when was it framed? It was made and adopted long before the negro was declared a citizen, and I am going to show by this Code itself that the negro was not intended to share in the immunities of citizenship set forth under this section. He cannot, therefore, claim to exercise those rights now. Just emerging from slavery, he has no legal or political rights not granted by special legislation. The 46th section of the Code it says: "All *white* persons born in the State, or any other State in this State, who are or may become residents of this State, with the intention of remaining herein; all persons who have obtained the right of citizenship under former laws * * * are held and deemed citizens of this State." Had the negro ever "obtained citizenship under former laws." If not, can he claim, under any fair rule of interpretation, to have the immunities defined in the 1648 section? That has never been repealed. In the 1203 section an oath is prescribed which says: "I swear I have attained the age of twenty-one years; am a *citizen of the United States, and have resided for the last two years in this State*."

I ask if there is any colored member here to-day who can take that oath. The section of the Code also has never been repealed which states that the members of the General Assembly shall be free white male citizens.

The Legislature of Georgia, in 18…, by an unanimous vote declared free negroes are not citizens of the United States, "*and that Georgia will never recognise such citizenship*." The Supreme Court of Georgia long after that, Judge Warner, one of the present Justices of that Court, delivering the opinion, decided that "*free persons of color are not citizens as contemplated by the Constitution and the laws*." This action of the Legislature has never been annulled, and the decision of the Supreme Court never been reversed.

These facts, taken in connection with the 46th, and other sections of Irwin's Code of Georgia, demonstrate conclusively that the 1648th section of that Code, defining the rights of citizenship was never intended to include emancipated negroes.

BE YE MEN.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, and Representatives of Georgia, I ask you, who made this country what it is? Under whose wisdom has it grown to greatness and glory? Who made this Constitution under which it has grown up to be the greatest and most powerful people on the face of the earth? Was it the negro race or the white race? And if it was made by our race, did not the very persons who framed it, declare, that we were a distinct and superior race. Will gentlemen on the other side point me to a single great State measure which the negro race has ever inaugurated. Will they show me a single monument of science, or of art, which he has erected? And further, will they deny the fact that the highest point of civilization, which the negro race has ever reached, has been under the influence and nurture of the Southern people?

Mr. TURNER, (colored.) It is not so.

Mr. SCOTT—Will you point out one single thing that they have done—a single monument erected to the wisdom, the fidelity, the patriotism, the power, or the military genius of the negro? What great army have they ever led to victory? What great trophies have adorned their banners? Can you point a single instance where the white man has come in collision with the negro, in which the former has not been triumphant. Dare you refer to the annals of St. Domingo? God forbid that in a nation like this, upon a continent like ours, the horrors, the crimes, the murders, and massacres, which have been perpetrated on that island, should ever be enacted here. In this reference I do not wish to reflect upon the negro as a race. I simply allude to the fact that under no circumstances has he exhibited capability for self government. At the same time, I excuse the negro because he is ignorant and uneducated. God knows that while my sympathies are with him, while I desire to see him rise in the scale of civilization, I do not wish to see my race—the Anglo Saxon blood—prostituted and degraded to the level of the negro.

You never can elevate a negro to the level of the white man, but you may degrade the white man to the level of the negro. Look at those places where the negro has had full sway. Look at Liberia, and St. Domingo, and Mexico and South America, where mongrel races exist and mingle in the affairs of State, and you find nothing but war, rapine and death throughout their entire extent. Contrast them with this country, where the white man alone has ruled. See what these thirteen colonies have done. They have risen from three millions of people to thirty-six millions. Instead of thirteen colonies, we to-day embrace thirty-six free and independent States, and this territory embraces every variety of soil, from the sandy desert to the rich alluvium of the Nile; and every variety of climate, from endless winters of Siberia to the eternal sunshine and summer of the Equinox. From the great lakes of the North to the sunny waters of the heaving Gulf; from the blue waves of the Chesapeake to the Bay of San Francisco; from the island of Nantucket, where the morning sunbeam first gilds the land of freedom, to where the purple day fades over the tired emigrant of Oregon; we behold our busy marts of trade and industry; our inland lakes and seas have been converted into docks and navy yards; our maritime power rivals the proudest fleets that sail upon the ocean; our manufactories have been built up by industry and enterprise, and their massive machinery has converted the raw material into all the comforts, necessaries and luxuries essential to man's social and political prosperity; our fields are laden with the rich fruits of agriculture, which is as varied as the wants of man are numerous; our commerce whitens every sea and is as ubiquitous as the waters upon whose bosom it is borne; Our star spangled banner floats upon every breeze and wherever it is seen, is honored as the proud ensign of the most powerful nation of the world. These are the living results of the patriotism and wisdom, and intelligence and supremacy of the white man.

I tell you, sir, that if we intend to maintain our position of honor, respect, liberty and power, we must maintain the supremacy of our race and not empower a race which has been held in slavery, and who are to-day without education, without mind, and governed alone by the instincts of agrarianism, with the right to make and administer our laws.

I appeal to you then, Representatives. You are sworn to support the Constitution of Georgia, and of the United States, I have shown you that neither of these Constitutions, according to their most intelligent interpreters, conferred upon the colored people the right to hold office or set here as Legislators.

STRIKING OUT THE TENTH SECTION DENIED DENIED RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

I could go further, if necessary, and show that the leading members of the Convention, which framed our present Constitution, when what was known as the 10th Section, which made the negro elegible to office was under discussion voted it down and denied that the Constitution conferred upon the colored people any such right as they now claim.

I want to know then who is going to vote against this substitute. I appeal to you to-day, as the children of Baldwin, and of Crawford, as companions of Forsyth, and Berrien, as sentinels around the graves of Pulaski, as heroes who followed the plume of Jackson, how many of you are going to place the negro in power over the white people. I warn you that those of you who differ in opinion from our ancestors, and who dissent from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of Georgia, if you vote to-day to degrade the white man by placing the negro over him, you disgrace yourselves in attempting to disgrace and degrade your race. Now, the gentleman from Lowndes says if we carry out this measure to-day, we inaugurate a revolution. But it is said, that this measure is revolutionary in spirit, and will culminate in bloodshed. Is it revolutionary to carry out the obligations of our oaths imposed by the Constitution we have sworn to support? Was it revolutionary when the Radicals proscribed more than 20,000 of the best, the wisest and the bravest of the sons of Georgia for no crime save that they were patriots? Was it revolutionary when the State Government was overthrown and the noble, thrice glorious Jenkins, the choice of the white population of the State, was deposed from office because he had the honesty, the patriotism and the courage to do his duty to himself and his people? You have silenced the voice of intelligence and statesmanship in the State, and now cry out revolution because we are disposed to carry out the Constitution you yourselves formed and framed designedly to cheat and defraud the negro.

Further, you Radicals, or you infamous confederates not only proscribed from holding office but even took away the ballot of ninety thousand of the gallant old State of Tennessee: the flower and the chivalry of her manhood. That State, of glorious memory, where repose the hallowed ashes of Jackson and of Polk and of White and a host of other worthies, who so largely contributed to her former greatness and prosperity, and shed an imperishable halo of glory around her name, to-day sees her chivalrous sons either in exile or poverty, or under the ban of Radical proscription. Did that produce war? Why should this produce bloodshed or revolution if there was none produced when the great army of gallant glorious men to whom I have alluded were disfranchised?

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes. I desire to state that I was general in my remarks, and that I did not say, nor desire to say, that it would produce revolution.

Mr. SCOTT. If blood was not shed when the intelligence and wisdom and chivalry of the South was disfranchised, why should blood be shed now? When we tell you colored men, that we give you your freedom, which is more than you ever had before, a right to vote and the right to sue in civil courts, more than you ever had before you should be satisfied, but when you come up and claim to make laws for the intelligent white people of the State of Georgia, it is another matter. If blood be shed, as the result of this measure, it will be the fault of the Radical party. I desire to talk plainly, and I am going to do it. I have nothing to take back and little more to add. I tell you now incendiary speakers, who ever you may be, who incite the African race to the murder of women and children, our wives and daughters, to burn our town and destroy our property, I tell you that while the poor deluded African will suffer for it, so help me God, the first men to feel the cold steel, and to sup full of the horrors of such an insurrection, shall be its leaders.

Now I advise these colored members whose seats are contested, to quietly submit to the decision of the House. You can appeal to every tribunal in which you think you can get justice. God knows I am indisposed to do you injustice, but my African friend, whoever you may be, however much white blood you may have in you, let me tell you that on the day on which you appeal to arms, the extermination of your race commences, and now before it commences, let me warn you that those men whoever they may be who appeal to your passions, who tell you that you have been wronged, who try to incite you to the murder of the women and children of this country, and the destruction of the little property they have, I tell you that while the leaders will go first, you yourselves will follow. God grant you more wisdom and moderation, and good sense than to follow the leadership of such abandoned men—renegades from every law of God and right of humanity. Ah, you may laugh, but I tell you when it comes to a war of races, it will be an evil day, indeed for you. You must remember that the we outnumber you, are your superiors in strength, your superiors in …, and in every element necessary …

… against this measure will be published in public and private archives, and known ever as the "List of Infamy." Let me … you, if you have no respect for yourselves, … your wives and your daughters and spare them the shame. I tell you, the white man … recorded on that list will never know … Honest men will not know him … scorn him, and his own household will … him. And above the contempt of …, the scorn of the good, will be the scorpion … of his own reflections, the sleepless … own bosom ever whispering … destroyer of your blood, … honor of your own household, murderer of … ty, for you there is no peace, no peace in … no peace in the darkness, no peace in the … peace beyond the grave.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, Sept …

The House met, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Clerk proceeded to read bills the second time.

After the reading of a bill establishing a Recorder's Court in the City of Atlanta,

Mr. SISSON moved to make it the special order of to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER announced that he had in his hand a dispatch requesting urgently the professional services of Dr. A. S. Fowler of …, who asked a leave of absence for the … day. It was granted.

Mr. TUMLIN recorded his vote on the bill passed this morning, authorizing the General Assembly to elect a Board of Commissioners for the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

[Mr. FRYER, of Early, also requests that he had his vote recorded "Yes" on the resolution declaring the colored … to a seat on the floor of the House, passed … days since.]

On motion, the House adjourned to … to-morrow morning.

Married,

At the residence of the bride, on Sunday, … 6th, by Rev. C. J. Oliver, Miss Martha … and Mr. GEORGE M. WHEELER, all of this place.

Commercial and Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, Sept. 8, 18…

A good demand still continues for Bacon at quotations, and the stock is somewhat reduced. We notice a dullness in the dried fruit market, with prices a shade lower. Stock of Corn fair with a light demand.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—
Clear Sides
Clear Ribbed Sides
Plain Hams
Canvassed Hams
Shoulders
LARD—
In Barrels
In Kegs and Cans
BEESWAX—
Common
Choice Yellow
DRIED FRUIT—
Rough
Peeled
BROOMS—
Per dozen
CORN MEAL—
Country per bushel
FLOUR—
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs
Extra do do
Extra Family do do
Fancy do do
GRAIN—
Corn, White, per bushel
Mixed or Yellow
Barley
Rye
Oats
Wheat, White
Red
HAY—
Clover per 100 lbs
Timothy
SALT—
Virginia
Liverpool
IRON—
City Mills Bar
Pittsburg bar
Sheet Iron
Nail Rod
COTTON CARDS—
Per dozen
NAILS—
4s to 60s
3s common
3s fine
SACKS—
2 Bushel Burlaps
2 Bushel wheat sacks
COTTON GOODS—
Threads
Osnaburgs
4 4 Sheetings
¾ Shirtings
⅞ Shirtings
Drills
Stripes
LEATHER—
White oak sole, per lb
Hemlock, sole, per lb
French calf skins per dozen
American calf skins per dozen
Upper leather per dozen
Harness leather per lb
MOLASSES—
Cuba per gallon
New Orleans
Syrup per gallon
SUGAR—
Crushed and Granulated per lb
Clarified per lb
New Orleans
Demerara
CANDLES—
Sperm
Adamantine
Tallow
GUN POWDER—
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs
RICE—
Rogoon
Carolina
SOAP—
Bar
MACKEREL—
No. 1 per barrel
No. 2 per barrel
No. 3 per barrel
No. 1 in half barrels
No. 2 in half barrels
No. 3 in half barrels
No. 1 in kitts
No. 2 in kitts
No. 3 in kitts
STARCH—
Per lb
FERTILIZERS—
Peruvian Guano
Reid's Phosphate
Patapsco Guano
LIME—
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel
TOBACCO—
Low Grades
Medium
Good medium
Fine
Choice

Special Notices.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' … Combination Class No. 478.—The following are the drawn numbers September 7th, 18…

12-77-55-73-16-35-15-64-59-53-…

sep8-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

FIRST CLASS BARBER SHOP … & ROSENBLATT have bought the Barber and Bath Establishment of Dougherty … Alabama Street, and will soon have … first class style. The Proprietors are determined to spare no expense in the way of improvements. DOUGHERTY will be retained in the shop … he will be happy to serve his old friends, … many new ones as desire to avail themselves … shaving, hair-cutting, shampooing … facilities offered by this A No. 1 Establishment.

sep5

BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, … Floor, with board in a private Family, … most desirable part of the city, … man and his wife or for two gentlemen … soon at …

july 19

Good! Good! Good!

UNDER the head good, I offer for sale a drug store very cheap. I also offer the following property equally as cheap: Some of the best city property … rounded by Alabama and Forsyth … sides, on the other by the Macon and … road, on the other by an alley. … central, within one hundred yards of … a fine place to build a fine warehouse … 68 feet, length 140. On the place a … Stable. This is the most desirable … city, and I offer it very low. … seven miles of Lithonia, on the Georgia … also, one fine mare, very fine. I will … bargain that can be had in the city … good plantation near the city or … perty in part pay. I will be glad to … farm, 160 acres, 8 fine orchards, … good gin house, cast gearing, … buildings. You had better call … mised to sell, and a great bargain … can, it can; yes it can; for I will … Out of Green … to take … I can be … be helped. I can be found at the City Drug Store, … Peachtree and Marietta streets. R. G. …

sept2-d1m

HON. MRS. YELVERTON. …

Love Letters and Marriage …

15 Cents Per Copy. …

Send stamp for circular. …

sept6d1w

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 8.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. OTERO, News Dealer, is our authorized agent at Rome, Ga.

E. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

T. M. HAMMETT, Marietta, Ga.

FRANK E. BURNS, Preston, Ga.

NORMAN M'DUFFIE, Hawkinsville, Ga.

O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga.

J. O. TILLMAN, Hogansville, Ga.

W. R. WOODS, Barnesville, Ga.

J. C. REGANNAX, Newnan, Ga.

W. F. RAGLAND, Talbotton.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HAIL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon. Dr. J. A. CHERRY, of West Point. Mr. GEORGE BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, Traveling Agent. John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

Democratic Headquarters,

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 7, 1868.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of the Seventh Congressional District, it was, on motion, resolved, that in view of the fact that there is no law providing for an election of Members of Congress, to take place during this year, and in view of the fact that the recent call for a Convention, to meet at Kingston on the 9th instant, was made under a misapprehension of the law, therefore

Be it resolved, That said call for a Convention to meet at Kingston on the 9th inst., is hereby withdrawn.

L. N. TRAMMELL,
J. F. ALEXANDER,
W. H. PULLIATT,
Ex. Committee.

See notice of DeKalb county Sheriff sales.

R. W. HOGAN, with W. A. Ransom & Co., N. Y., publishes a card.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS for sale by A. K. Seago, Commission Merchants, Atlanta.

FULTON LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION meets to-night over Henderson's store.

G. W. ADAIR will rent, this morning, a desirable residence, and sell furniture, family horse, milch cow, etc. See notice.

We call attention to a notice under the heading, "Shortest Route to the West—Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad."

FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—Gen. W. S. Walker and Capt. John Milledge will address the Club on Tuesday evening, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, at King's Hall, on Peachtree street. Let every one interested in Liberty be present.

C. PITTS, President.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—The merchants of Atlanta, interested in the success of their own business, and the general prosperity of the city, are respectfully solicited to assemble at the counting room of Glenn, Wright & Carr, to-night at early gas light.

J. S. PETERSON,
For Atlanta Board of Trade.

ORDERED AWAY.—From reliable authority we learn that the entire cavalry force serving in this military department, is under orders to proceed to Omaha, Nebraska. A friend at our elbow suggests that this step has been taken because of its Democratic proclivities.

GO TO THE WINDOW.—These words may still be seen posted on one of the columns supporting the shed attached to the State Road Depot. It seems that during the recent rush for the Superintendent that worthy found it necessary to keep all the doors locked and to receive, *at the window*, persons having business with the Road. As the doors are again open, why are honest men still directed to "go to the window."

ATLANTA SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By reference to a notice published in another column, it will be seen that the fall term of this excellent institution will commence on Monday 15th of September. We have no hesitation in recommending this school to all who desire that their children should receive the very best moral and mental tuition. Here our own are taught, so that we know whereof we speak.

CLEAR THE TRACK OLD 'UN.—Mr. Dan Murphy, an Irishman, and for 18 years connected with the State and Georgia roads, has been discharged because he did not vote for Bullock. He is 55 years old and the father of seven children, who are dependant upon him. He is moreover a cripple, the result of injuries received as a railroader.

His place is filled by Mr. Cox, formerly up-freight clerk, but who was removed in order to make way for Madden, the carpet-bagger, who headed the negro procession in this city on the 18th inst. The appointment of *young* Madden is, therefore, one of the causes of the removal of *old man* Murphy.

HULBERT'S GRUB ORDER.—We invite attention to the following order of Hulbert, to-wit:

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 3, 1868.

E. B. WALKER, Master Transportation.

Dear Sir—You will please instruct Conductors as follows:

From this date the Road will pay for meals at Marietta, "Kennesaw House,"—and at Dalton "Cusp House."

In no case will they be allowed to give MEAL TICKETS at the points above named, EXCEPT to the houses referred to. Yours, &c.,

E. HULBERT, Superintendent,

Both these houses are kept by Radicals. It is said that the order was issued because a Seymour and Blair flag was displayed at the Tibbs House (Democratic), at Dalton. Most of the engineers refuse to eat at these Radical hotels, preferring to pay their way. One of those who so refuse is an ex-Federal officer, but a good Democrat. The enormity of this order needs no comment; it is in exact keeping with the character of "Sharp and Quick," and his august master, *Bullock*, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the army and navy of the State of Georgia.

Local and Business Notices.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing which, will positively take place in St. Louis on the 8th of October, can be had in Atlanta of J. C. Jones, at Phillips & Crew's Book Store, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets. Circulars containing full particulars to be had at the above mentioned place. Circulars or certificates supplied by mail.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The September number of this agricultural journal with a table of interesting contents, lies on our table. Our system of agriculture must necessarily undergo a great change with the change in our labor system; and in order to become good farmers, our people must avail themselves of just such information as is to be derived from good agricultural works.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
march3—dly

SUBSCRIBERS

To the Building Fund of the First Baptist Church are most respectfully requested to pay their subscriptions promptly to either of the Building Committee.

To those of our citizens who have not yet pledged any definite amount, we would say, we are relying upon your assistance, and with the same generous aid from your hands that we have received from others, the building will be completed and will stand as an enduring monument to the public spirit of Atlanta. Most respectfully,

J. J. THRASHER,
A. E. SCAGO,
L. L. ABBOTT,
} Finance and Building Committee.

sep6 d

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Banks Favors a September Session.

Indian Outrages in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The debt statement shows an increase of coin bearing interest of $3,119,000; increase of currency bearing interest of $1,193,000; decrease in the public debt, not presented, $5,433,000; increase of the public debt, bearing no interest, $3,682,000; issue to Pacific Railroad Company, $3,134,000; increase of coin in Treasury, $9,169,000; decrease of currency in Treasury, $1,257,000; increase of public debt $12,079,000. Treasury warrants issued during August, civil and diplomatic, $13,000,000; Interior Department, $4,812,000; War Department, $1,800,000; Navy Department, $1,600,000; Pensions and Indians, $1,500,000; Alaska purchase included in civil and diplomatic amount.

Gen. Banks is here. He favors a September session to secure meeting in October if necessary.

A delegation Richmond tobacco manufacturers is here to secure a general bonded warehouse in Richmond, whereby tobacco can be forwarded to markets without payment of tax. Their success is probable.

Blair will be here on the 10th.

Colfax telegraphs the Secretary of War from Denver, of terrible Indian outrages thereabouts. Neither the Secretary of War, nor the Indian bureau have dispatches from army officers or Indian agents relative to the Indian war. Colfax will be here on the 18th, also Wade.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7.—A special from Hayes City says the Indians made a dash on Fort Dodge killed three, and wounded seventeen soldiers. The were finally driven off. Indian loss unknown. Gen. Sherman is now at Fort Hayes.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Murphy, the anti-Papal agitator, is announced for Parliament from Manchester, marking six candidates.—A meeting in his behalf, numbering 6000, was dispersed after four hours' fighting, by the Irish Catholics. Many were hurt. The police restored order, but disturbances were renewed during the night at several quarters of the town.

The Times, in a leading editorial, says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but the time is not yet ripe. It could not be accomplished now without useless expenditure of life and treasure.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Money exceedingly easy at 3-5 on call. Gold weaker closing at 144¼. Sterling market generally steady. Governments closed firm; 5-20's '62's 107¾; '64's 95¾; '65's 111¾, new 9's 107's 8½; 10-40's 5. Tennessees 65¼. Virginia's 52½, new 52½.

Cotton heavy and a shade lower; sales 500 at 29a 29¼. Flour firm; superfine State 7 00a8 95; extra 8 90a9 5; Southern brands dull. Wheat firm; new St. Louis 2 15a2 18; white Tennessee 2 37; amber Tennessee, very choice 2 53; white Kentucky 2 60. Corn steady. Pork 28 87½. Lard firmer; steam 19¾a20¼; kettle 20¼a20¾. Other provisions steady. Whisky nominal. Sugar active and ¼c higher; Cuba refining 10¾a10¾. Turpentine 44a44½. Rosin 2 75a3. Tallow 12¾a13¼. Freights unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 26 1-2; sales 160; receipts 744. Sterling bank 87¼. New York Sight Exchange par to ¼ premium. Sugar Cuba Nos. 11 to 14, 12a 13 1-2; Louisiana fair to prime 13 1-2a15 1-2. Molasses nominal. Flour inactive; superfine 7 00; double extra 8 25. Corn nominally 1 07a1 15. Oats quiet and firm at 65. Bran 30 from store. Hay dull; prime Western 24a25. Pork steady at 30 1-2. Bacon steady; shoulders 14; clear sides 18. Lard firm; tierce 20; keg 22.

MOBILE, September 8.—Cotton market dull and easy; middlings 26; sales 20 bales; receipts 752 bales; exports none.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8, 1868.—Cotton very dull at 29. Flour weak and nominal. Wheat dull; prime red 2 42a2 60; inferior to good 1 75a2 15. Corn dull; prime white 1 23a1 25. Oats firm; prime 68a76. Rye, firm at 40. Provisions firm and scarce; mess pork 30 00; rib sides 17¼; hams 22a23. Virginia's inscribed old, 53½ asked; new 53¼ bid.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn advancing, supply light. Cotton dull at 29. Mess pork held firmly at 29. Bacon dull and lower; clear rib sides 16. Lard firm at 19—18 offered. Whisky held at 70 in bond.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—Evening—Cotton easier; sales 10,000 bales. Lard firm. Other markets unchanged.

CONCORDIA HALL!

GRAND GALA NIGHTS
OF THE
Concordia Amateurs!

Wedeesday Evening, Sept. 9, 1868,
The Beautiful and Lively Comedy,
RECONCILIATION;
OR,
The Little Treasure!
And the Screamingly Farce of
BETSY BAKER;
OR,
TOO ATTENTIVE BY HALF.
To conclude with a
GRAND CONCORDIA SOIREE!

Tickets can be had at Beerman & Kurht's, Fleishel & Bro.'s, and Steinhelmer Bros.'s. Admission—One Dollar. sep6-d3t

J. M. BURDELL,

(Of late firm F. Phinizy & Co.,)
COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(CLOSE STORAGE)
No. 6 Warren Block, Jackson St.,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

WILL continue the business in all its branches at the above place, and would respectfully solicit a share of the liberal patronage extended to the late firm.

Comissions on Cotton, 1¼ per cent. Insurance ½ per cent. per month less than in open warehouses.
sept6 d2tw4w3m

THEATRE!

DAVIS' HALL!

Lessee and Manager, - - - JOHN TEMPLETON.

THE GALA WEEK!

THE BEST PERFORMANCES!

ALICE VANE AND ALL THE FAVORITES!

Benefit to the Popular Artistes!
WITH THE
Greatest Plays Yet Presented!

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents.
sept.6—d1w

North Georgia Property for Sale.

ATTENTION MERCHANTS!

I OFFER for sale my property at Villanow, Walker county, Ga. It consists of Store and Dwelling houses, Blacksmith Shop, &c., together with eighty acres woodland. It is 14 miles from Tunnel Hill, W. & A. R. R. Surrounding lands good, water excellent, society good, church and academy convenient. Price $2,000. Address:

JULIUS P. CLEMENT,
Tunnel Hill, Ga.
aug21-d1m

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!

100 PER CENT. IN FOUR MONTHS!!

THE undersigned, being desirous of raising funds for other purposes, offers for sale a

Flourishing Newspaper,

Now in successful operation in one of the best towns in Southwest Georgia. Original cost of material and office fixtures $1,200. Now in its third volume. Paid circulation over 2,000. It is furnished with Job Type, Job Presses, &c.

I propose to sell the office, good will, and all appurtenances for the sum of $600 cash. Possession given 1st January, 1869.

Address WILLIAM CHRISTIAN,
Griffin, Ga.
aug25tf

New Advertisements.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

The Luckie Property!

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, on the premises, the Luckie Property, on Ivy (old Peachtree) Street, heretofore advertised and postponed on account of bad weather. Carriages go out at 10 o'clock. Plats and terms at my office.

G. W. ADAIR.
sept8 d2t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Desirable Residence to Rent!

Fine Furniture, Family Horse, Rockaway and Harness, Fine Milch Cow, One Horse Wagon, &c., to Sell.

TO-DAY, Tuesday, September 8th, I will Rent, for ONE YEAR, the House and Lot of Mrs. S. B. DAVIS, at corner of Davis and Carter streets. The house is new, well finished and convenient, with all needful outbuildings.

The lot contains EIGHT ACRES, well inclosed, and subdivided by fences into a number of convenient lots, all in fine cultivation. The present crop to go with the place. Rent to be paid quarterly in advance.

I will also sell for cash a large amount of fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, a Fine Horse Rockaway and Harness, Fine Milch Cow, One Horse Wagon, &c. Can custom and visit my office. The furniture I offer has been in my family, and its sale is worthy of the attention of all house-keepers.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
Office, No 5 Railroad Block,
Opposite National Hotel.
sep8 d1t

NOTICE.

FULTON LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION meets to-night over Henderson's store, opposite National Hotel.

Payments may be made during the day at the Treasurer's office, south side of the Bridge.

By order of the President.

J. N. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
sep8-d1t

Atlanta Seminary

FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

THE FALL TERM of this institution will commence on Tuesday, 15th of September. Rates of Tuition from $3 to $5 per month, payable in advance. Music $5 per month. $1 per month for use of instrument. The principals solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage of the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

MRS. GEORGE BATTEY,
MRS. VIRGINIA WITCHER,
MRS. GEN'L C. W. WALKER.
sept-8-12t

Clover and Grass Seeds,

NEW CROP, to arrive this day from Kentucky, Red Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top or Herd, Hungarian and Blue Grass Seeds, in large supply, for sale by

A. K. SEAGO,
sep8-d10t Commission Merchant.

R. W. HOGAN, of Georgia,
WITH
W. A. RANSOM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
384 & 3 6 Broadway, New York.
Warren A. Ransom, Aaron P. Ransom,
Darius W. Geer. Robert H. Boyd. sep8-1m

Shortest Route to the West!

SELMA, ROME & DALTON RAILROAD.

ONLY 15 MILES STAGING!

Time from Rome, Ga., to Selma, Ala., 15 Hours!

Direct Connections Made from

ATLANTA

Via Western and Atlantic, Rome, and Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroads, with Selma and Meridian, and Vicksburg and Meridian Railroads, for Selma, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Dallas, Monroe, and Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas. Also, for all points on the Southern Mississippi, Arkansas, Washita, and Red Rivers.

THIS IS

The Only Direct Route From Atlanta to Vicksburg! Northern Louisiana and Texas.

Ask for Tickets via Rome and Selma.

EDGAR VLIET,
General Ticket Agent.
E. G. BARNEY,
Gen'l Sup't and Ag't for Lessee.
sept8-d1m

DeKalb County Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, before the Court house, in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Three hundred and two and a half acres of land, more or less, made up of Lot of Land No. 213; and 50 acres in the southeast corner of Lot No. 236, and four and a half acres of No 235; all situated, lying and being in 15th District of DeKalb, formerly Henry, and known as "Way-side," the same being the land sold by W. C. Daniel to defendant, W. H. Howard, Jr. Levied on as the property of defendant to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the April term Superior Court, DeKalb county, in favor of Taylor, Williams & Co., vs. W. H. Howard and G. W. Evans.

W. J. THRASHER,
Deputy Sheriff.
September 5th, 1868.
sept8 wtds

Official Letter List.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN the POST OFFICE at ATLANTA, State of Georgia, September 7, 1868.

If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Mrs Mary K Adams.
B—Miss Harta Blake, miss Mary Butts, miss Lizzie Bennett, miss Jane Brown.
C—Mrs E Cochran, mrs C T Cowan, mrs Mattie Caldwell.
F—Mrs Susan Formby. mrs Elizabeth Ford.
G—Miss Mary Greer, miss Elizabeth Grier.
H—Mrs Jane Henderson, mrs N A Hill, mrs Minnie Hendry, mrs Eliza Haris, mrs Laura Hill.
J—Mrs Mary Bates Johnson, mrs S E Jennings, mrs S B Johnson, Marie Jones (colored), mrs C C Jones 2, miss Harriett Johnson.
L—Mrs Lynch, for Maurice Fitzgerald, mrs O C Lyon, Rhoda Ann Little, miss Mary Lother.
M—Miss Mollie A E Morris, miss Minerva Mitchell.
N—Miss Mary Nabit, miss Jennie Nance.
P—Mrs Burrilla Pruitt, mrs C J Parker, mrs Mollie Parris, mrs Febia Payne, miss Ida Paine, miss Mollie Pinner.
Q—Mrs E A Quinn.
R—Mrs Ann Roberson, miss Kinnie Rodgers.
S—Mrs Mary Smith, mrs Susan E Shore.
T—Miss Kitty Toliver, Julia Thomas.
W—Mrs Frances White, mrs Harriet N Wallace, Mary Walker (colored).

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—J A Alexander, Thomas Allen, G Archer, S M Ainsworth, E A Allison, Mr Anderson.
B—Lewis Bradley, Mal Bryant, Lewis Beck, Wm Benson, Jno H Barrett, J W Bennett, James F Baugh, Henry Bailey, Buckner, Gardner & Co, Fire Bitwood, D D Black, Chris Boston.
C—Wm Cooly 2, master J T Conelly, Vinis Cuningham, J A Carroll, J D Cannon, V V Cochrau, John Canada, Thos Chas Clark, C H Chandler, Ken Cook, Andrew Cannon.
D—Darr, Lebannon & Co, Dunn, L Dean, L W Dallas, Wm Donaldson, Jno W Drendon, F A Dykes, Jno Davis.
E—Col J H Edmondson, Jno W Erle, B E Evans
F—B F Fleming, Col W A Fast, Col J A Field, T W Fain, Samuel Flood, Samuel Fisher, D S Foster.
G—John Gay (colored), Graham & Co, Chas Gordon, Melville S Garner, Griffin & Fayell, J H Gillmap.
H—Mr Harrison, Wm Holzeendorf, W D Hughes, W Hodgin, W H Hayyard, W B Hutts, J F Hollingsworth, J D Holmes, James Hill (colored), John F Hackett, J Higgins, Hanson Hunter (colored), F L Hale, Rich'd Hamilton (colored), M A Harrison, A W Hail.
I—Millard Irvin.
J—Berry Johnson, Samuel Johnston, Rev Wm Johnston, J Jenkins, John Jones.
K—Wm King, Allen Kennedy.
L—Mr Lucas, L Logan, Wm Lower, W H Lind, Capt S Lee, Dr A N Lightfoot.
M—Morgan & Co, Lottery Agents, Wm McCrary, Wm Massengale, John A Morris, J M Mackley, J P McCool, Joseph Miles, John A McKendre, T A Martin, Geo A Mchofey, F C Mitchell, E M McAfee.
N—Wm Nelson, W L Norris, John A Nelson, G W Norman, Billy Nixon (colored).
O—M Osborn.
P—Mr Perkins, Jack Plumer, J N Phillips, John T Phol, Jas Parker, S M Peterson, Reuben Parker (colored), R M Pitman.
R—Draper Ross, W J Russell, W H D Reynolds, (colored), Wm Rice, Wm Rankin, J S Robinson, Gilpin Ross, Robert Roberts, Priest Robinson.
S—W R Shelton, W Smith, J Summers H P Staples, Sam Smith, E Stewart, Pinckney Smith, Philip Stauler, D B Stephens, B M Sprugberry
T—James Tate, Wm Theckles, Ottoway Tab, C S Terry.
W—Mr Walfour, Elias Woods, Welch & Young, James R Wooten 2, John T White, John Warren, J Wallace & Bro, Thorton Watkins, H P Wright, S Wakelbaum George White, George Washington, George Ward, R A Wallen, C H Wilson, B F Wiggins, Adam Wilkes.

THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

FOR RENT.

ONE of the best stands in the City of Griffin, for a Grocery Business. Apply to or address

A. & BRO.
sept-d10t

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ATLANTA, GA.

HAVING purchased the entire Drug interest of B. G. Kelly, I am now prepared to furnish, at the

BOTTOM NOTCH,

AND AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

any article to be found in a

First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils of every description, Putty, Window Glass, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps and Toilet Articles, Alcohol, Paints, Brushes and Dyestuffs,

On hand and constantly arriving from the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World.

MEDICINES WARRANTED

Pure and Unadulterated.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded NIGHT and DAY by a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutists.

SODA WATER

COLD enough to FREEZE an ICEBERG.

W. C. LAWSHE,
Cor. Whitehall and Marietta.
aug14-d

CAPITOL DRUG STORE.

PROPHITT'S

REMEDIES.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs,

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of everything usually found in a first class Drug store.

Also sole Agent for Dr. O. S. Prophitt's celebrated Family Medicines, to-wit:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people. Earache Toothache. Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind. See before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Proprietor of Capitol Drug Store.
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,
aug13-d2m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;
25 Barrels Fine Copperas;
1 Car Load Coal Oil;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;
10 Casks Linseed Oil;
50 Gross Wine Bottles;
5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;
5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;
Ounces Sulph. Quinine;
Ounces Sulph. Morphine;
Pounds Opium;
Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POLAR PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,
Cor Whitehall and Alabama streets,
Atlanta, Georgia.
aug8

A. A. ECHOLS. L. B. LANGFORD. J. W. M'CRATH.

Echols, langford & McCrath.

HAVING bought the stock of goods of Mr. E. B. RAWSON, and united it with the stock and business of LANGFORD & McCRATH, we are conducting a general store, Tinning and House Furnishing Business, at the old stand of Richardson & Sanford, Whitehall street.

Intending to keep a full and well assorted stock, the former patrons of these two houses, as well as the public generally, are invited to give us a call.

ECHOLS, LANGFORD & McCRATH.
Atlanta, 1st September, 1868.

MACGREGOR LINE.

DIRECT
Steam Communication
WITH EUROPE

THE
Georgia and Liverpool
LINE!
OF
First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built
Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA,	Now building.
SALUDA,	Now building.
SELMA,	Now building.
SAVANNAH,	Now building.
SATILLA,	Now building.
WAVERLY,	Captain BRYSON.
LEITH,	Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING,	Captain BLACK.
RIGA,	Captain HUNTER.
DON,	Captain MASON.

Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Jacksonville, and all points in the Southern States, Great Britain and the Continent.

Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, 1st and 15th of Each Month, commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity, - - 15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity, - - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity, - - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - - 1st January.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to

WM. M. TUNO & CO.

In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.
sept6 d

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY

TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.

The Press requested to notice. sep4

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

GO TO GEO. W. PRICE'S

SHOE STORE on Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., to buy what you want in his line. He offers good goods as cheap at the cheapest as at Wholesale or Retail.

sep5-1m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE EXERCISES OF MRS. McCANDLESS' Seminary for

Young Ladies

Will be resumed for the present on Whitehall Street, near the brick residence of Mr. John Ryan, on Monday, September 7th. For further particulars see Circular. sep5-2t

Transportation Office, W. and A. R. R.,
ATLANTA, GA., SEPT. 5, 1868.

ON and after the 7th instant the order to require all Passengers to buy Tickets before entering the Cars, will be enforced at all Stations on this Road.

E. B. WALKER, M. T.
sep6-1w

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.33 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4 A. M., conecting with trains on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.15 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 3.12 A. M., Kingston 5.33 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.25 A. M.

1.10 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.30 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

E. B. WALKER,
aug16—d Master of Transportation

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,
Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7 00 P M
Leave Dalton	2 30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11 17 P M
Leave Bristol	7 18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9 00 A M
Leave Washington	7 00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8 55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1 22 A M
Arrive at New York	5 20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7 30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11 00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3 50 A M
Leave Washington	6 30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5 32 P M
Leave Bristol	7 10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2 56 P M
Leave Dalton	9 48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4 45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains.

—:o:—

THROUCH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS,

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

—:o:—

Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket

...tion.
...EMBER 7.
...ON OVER 2,600!
...ACE.
...of Christian Senti-
...Union and Con-
...Generals.
...ans-Lee Correspond-
...ence.
...is the Rosecrans-Lee cor-
...OSECRANS TO LEE.
...SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.,
August 26, 1868.
...ull of solicitation for the fu-
...of our country, I come with
...hand to learn the condi-
...intentions of the people
...States, especially to ascer-
...nts of those brave, ener-
...sacrificing men who, after
...deracy for four years,
...and swore allegiance
...the United States.
...oved leader you have
...ing States rights to
...rsality, has produced
...against them which is
...onsolidation. So great
...is certain to be must
...ents to attend to local
...and fare worse. It is
...est and North that the
...-anarchy such as has
...t three years in ten
...must largely increase
...ction, swell our na-
...diminish our produc-
...inspire doubts of our
...-stability, depreciate
...onal bonds and cur-
...credit of the richest
...rest nation in Christ-
...currency must be de-
...our bonds are below
...ore the vast business
...country must suffer
...fluctuating standard
...remedy the evil. In
...gs at the South we
...ief quite possible, if
...such as from a fal-
...l insurrection, and
...contingencies which
...iate our credit and
...ontent and disor-
...and bring dema-
...ution, repudiation,
...ed evils and vil-
...erests of the people
...and order, and they
...good and evil. I
...reflects believes that
...uthern States could
...ergy and good-will
...epair of the waste
...business, set the
...osperously and con-
...capital, enterprise
...ery where to come among
...soon rebuild their ruined
...manifold the value of
...lish public confidence in
...our government bonds
...ency to a gold stand-
...ourselves and the
...y and prosperous
...all just interests
...and the officers
...or the Union ask,
...the great West
...annot be done?
...ave controlled
...our years that
...not do it; that
...st be done by
...ted, landless
...who, against
...ent of the
...ling to at-
...living off of
...olored peo-
...needy ad-
...hose attrib-
...od guidance
...of govern-
...South until
...ligent, ener-
...it or move
...think the
...eople of the
...believe there
...shorter and
...ments for all
...at they who
...Southern Con-
...nst gigantic
...e peace, law,
...hole people
...e power to
...elevate the
...emselves and
...gs of which I
...estion we want
...ing to do it? I
...the people of the
...to ask you what
...of the Confederate
...ple who sustained
...want to ask you,
...tism I here ex-
...ce, and as many
...eniently consult,
...also what you
...ression of views
...a concurrence of
...w if you and the
...e in that expres-
...the people of the
...nd magnanimous
...e and prosperity
...dge high above
...to the late offi-
...nion army, and
...nd ask them to
...e necessary ac-
...meet with a re-
...erous and cor-
...e in its sunshine
...n our political sky,
...uds and impending
...epresentative man in
...or the Union, the
...te of the country,
...ld say would be
...the people of
...e to have the
...entative South-
...in your views,
...r concurrence from
...nd representative
...outh, when they can
...opinion and will,
...rder and stability,
...soldiers and busi-
...bstantial and solid
...to rise above the
...and take such steps
...peace, with all its
...riend,
W. S. ROSECRANS.
...CRANS.
...SPRINGS, WEST VA.,
August 26, 1868.
...d the honor to re-
...date, and in ac-
...suggestions, I have
...ber of gentlemen
...e judgment I have
...uainted with the
...respective States.
...ented to unite
...communica-
...be found with
...swer. With
...give to you
...ight in which
...om you appeal,
...the rights of a
...pion.
...imous judg-
...when we de-

At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government.

Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support.

If their experiments in Southern agriculture fail they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would, therefore, prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection.

The important fact that two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that, but for the influence exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are for obvious reasons opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race, but this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor the other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would eventually become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mislead them to the serious injury of the public. The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union.

They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity, they ask a restoration of their right under the Constitution, they desire relief from oppressive misrule.

Above all they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government.

Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negroes with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic means which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be very respectfully and truly,

R E Lee, Virginia; G T Beauregard, Louisiana; Alexander H Stephens, Georgia; Alexander H. Stuart, Va.; C M Conrad, Louisiana; Linton Stephens, Georgia; John Echols, Virginia; A T Caperton, West Virginia; F S Stockdale, Texas; F W Pickens, South Carolina; W J Robinson, Virginia; James R Anderson, Virginia; William F Turner, West Virginia; C A Lubec, South Carolina; E Fontaine, Virginia; John Letcher, Virginia; C B Adams, Mississippi; W J Green, North Carolina; Lewis E Harvie, Virginia; P V Danckles, Jr., Virginia; W T Sutherlin, Virginia; A B James, Louisiana; T Beauregard, Texas; M O H Norton, Louisiana; T Brance, Georgia; H T Russell, Geoagia; Samuel J Douglas, Florida; Jeremiah Morton, Virginia; John B Baldwin, Virginia; James Lyons, Virginia; Theodore F Conway, Virginia.

To Gen. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico. White Sulphur Springs, Va.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS,
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,

J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS,

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA,

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN.
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
30 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo
500 pounds Madder,
1,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
20 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Alispice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr10— Peachtree street.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

Great Reduction
—IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, have Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a coparinership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JAS. WALKER.

OFFICE ROCK MILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
July 6th, 1868.

Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta—Gentlemen: The Crockery, Glassware and Table Cutlery has reached us. We must say that we have never seen better packing—not a piece broken or cracked.

We have carefully compared your bills with those we have recently received from New York, and do not hesitate to say that we can do as well with you as we can in New York.

Yours, Truly, J. W. THOMASON, Sec. and Treas.

Wholesale Agents for Eureka Coffee Pot. Agents wanted in every City and Town. Send for Descriptive Circulars.

sep4-1w

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

June16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard.

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid. G. L. ANDERSON & Co.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemials,

WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

June 16-d3m

D. P. ELLIS. W. L. ELLIS.

D. P. & R. ELLIS,
AUCTIONEERS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA,

GIVE prompt attention to sale of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, STOCKS RAILROAD and OTHER STOCKS either at private or public sale. Agents for the sale of

Manufactured Tobacco.

They give strict personal attention to the sale of BACON, LARD, FLOUR and all other Produce. aug16-d6m

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA .....GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
30,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides,
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders,
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams,
40 barrels and kegs Lard,
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Lime.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. ie18-d3m

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. L. LAMPKIN, Forsyth.

SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,

COTTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool.

aug11-d3m

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Cloth, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WATER FALLS AVENUE,
Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.

aug18-d3m

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-4 Shirtings,
20 bales Brown Cotton Yarns,
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
Atlanta, Ga.

A CARD
FROM
AUGUSTA FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ON and after the first of September next, the Commission for selling Cotton by the undersigned Factors and Commission Merchants of Augusta, will be ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT.

ROBERTS, MORRIS & SHIVERS.
STOVALL & BUTLER.
C. H. PHINIZY.
J. SIBLEY & SONS.
CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO., (to apply to Augusta House only.)
J. J. PEARCE & SON.
RUSSELL & POTTER.
WHEELESS & CO.
WARREN, LANE & CO.
J. B. WALKER & CO.
ISAAC T. HEARD & CO.
GEORGE W. EVANS & CO.
STOVALL & EDMONSTON.
S. FRANKLIN & CO. aug3-d1w.

SOUTHERN
Masonic Female College!

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 BEGINS AUGUST 15th.

FACULTY.

GUSTAVUS J ORR, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics, Criticism and English Literature.

REV. W. D. ATKINSON, M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

SYLVESTER A. HOUG, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

WILLIAM FISHER, Professor of Music.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. COYERS, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Expenses for the Fall Term.

Tuition, Literary and Scientific Department	$25 00
Incidental Expenses	2 00
Tuition—Department of Music	20 00
Use of Instruments	4 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	12 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights will be furnished in families at $17 to $20 per month. The liberality of the Grand Lodge has enabled us to present an able and experienced corps of Instructors at a cost to our patrons far less than the same, or even inferior advantages, can be procured elsewhere. All the proceeds of tuition, over a certain limited amount, will be appropriated to the payment of the Board of Indigent Pupils, daughters of living and deceased Masons. The daughters of all indigent Masons will be taught free of tuition in the Literary Department.

All communications in reference to the College must be addressed to the President at Covington, Georgia.

DAVID E. BUTLER, P. G. M.,
July31-w. Chairman Executive Committee.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 23d, 1868. d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited.

Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies, &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Tyram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga. E HULBERT,
July 17, 1867. Sup't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULLMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga., July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare. N. J. KIMBALL,
General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B. POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.

aug8

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARRALSON,

Tobacco Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE on hand the following choice brands:

Mountain Rose, Magnolia of the South, Star Light Dew, Flora Temple, J. B. Gordon, Ben. Hill, General T. J. Jackson, H. P. Moore, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Durham, Here's Yer Mule. Also a fine assortment of Segars, &c.

CORN.

2,000 BUSHELS CORN for sale cheap, in order to close consignment.
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
30 hhds., tierces and barrels Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
50 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
500 bags Salt,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
30,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.

30 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.
A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Guano and Land Plaster.

100 TONS Chesapeake Guano,
8 tons Land Plaster.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.

LIME,

CEMENT, Plaster, Lumber and Lathes.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Ga.
Mrj. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM (Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH, R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

F. E. MCDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.
aug 27-d3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore exhisting under the name of F. Phinizy & Co., will expire by limitation on the 1st of September next.

Either Partner will be authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

FERDINAND PHINIZY,
C. H. PHINIZY,
J. M. BUBDELL,
July 1st, 1868.

I will continue the Warehouse and Commission business in all its branches at the old stand of F. Phinizy & Co., on Jackson street.

My facilities for the storage, sale and general management of Cotton are ample, and I promise the same promptness, and the same attention and fidelity to the interest, which characterized the firm of F. Phinizy & Co.

I will make liberal cash advances on consignments, and will also furnish Sacking, Rope and Family Supplies.

C. H. PHINIZY.
Augusta, Ga., July 1st, 1868.

In retiring from the Commission business, I take occasion to return my thanks to the friends who have favored me with their business during the last eighteen years, and request its continuance to my successor, C. H. Phinizy, whom I recommend as in every respect worthy of their patronage. FERDINAND PHINIZY.
aug. 27-d1m

For Sale or Rent.

ONE of the largest, most convenient and best located Stores in the city. Suitable for a Wholesale, Provision Grain, or Commission Business.

Possession 1st of October. W. KETCHUM.

Also, some of the BEST UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the city for sale.

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE.

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmacist.

aug4

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumes, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,
July21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE *COMPANY*

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. S.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium and promised dividend, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high nominal sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high nominal premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this re-calculation being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in each instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be seen that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The indebtedness created by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 78.3
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.7
35	31.34	51.04	55	109.27	143.9
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.6

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $42.10 per annum on a ten payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $210.50, his policy will be for $1,315.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros & Co.; William G. Lambert, Gee, C. Richardson & Co.; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire insurance Co.; George H. Appleton, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bobt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, President Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Edward W. Lambert, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 29, Exchange Place; John T. Hall, M. D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Huribut, late President Second National Bank; Robert R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, 27, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Blodgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. G. Gourlay, jr., Henry J. Farber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FARBER, Vice Pres't'nt. JOHN H. BRYCE, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city by the action of its branches in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
June16—d1w2m Southern Department.

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

ROPE, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Textile Fabrics for Mill Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,
mar27—d1y

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILLY'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS.

Sample Rooms, No. 16 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. aug1-d1y

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO,

Produce Store,

June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

BUSINESS TICKETS

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlantic Railroad can be had at this office for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. J. ...